The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1873. NUMBER 207.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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Condensed News of the Week.

Topics of the Time, Special Correspondence, Literary Contributions, "Rural's" Letters, Farm and Garden.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Prospectus for 1873.

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14 Wall-st., N. Y.

ANDREWS & CO.,
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And in francs on PARIS,

UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

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REMOVAL.

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MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Removed to 268 STATE-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work, and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 7th day of April, 1873, at noon, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for entire mason, cut stone, and plastering work complete.

2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.

3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and woodwork complete.

4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered whose quality has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Builders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with security, to be approved by said Board, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond, with approved security therefor, as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting, work, and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named), and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

H. M. SINGER,
JOHN HERTING,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

☞ Times, Journal, Post, Staats-Zeitung, Union, and Inter-Ocean please copy.
Chicago, March 12, 1873.

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Three Desirable Lofts,

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Manager National Printing Co.,
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100 Newsboys,

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, at 114 East Monroe-st., in the basement.

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S. E. cor. Clinton and Washington-sts.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

VERMONT.

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MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the P. and M. E. Degrees.

J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Political Gossip About the President's Visit to Philadelphia.

What the Cabinet-Makers Say About Boutwell's Successor.

Frank J. Herron on the Condition of Affairs in Louisiana.

The President Interviewed by a New York Reporter.

Proceedings in the Senate Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRESIDENT OUT OF TOWN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The departure of the President this morning for Philadelphia has been made the occasion of considerable gossip here to-day. Among other things, it was rumored that he had gone to the Quaker City to consult with leading Republicans there, as to the appointment of a successor to Secretary Robeson, the name of which official the same rumor coupled with the Berlin mission. It may be authoritatively stated that the visit of the President has no political significance, but that it is entirely of a social nature, made in pursuance of a promise to prominent Republicans of the Union League of that city, to accept their hospitalities sometime during the present month, and in this connection, it may be positively stated that Secretary Robeson will not leave the Navy Department. He said to-day, that the only foreign country he desired to visit was New Jersey, and that he would not give up his present place for any other at the disposal of the Government.

THE TREASURY BENCH.

Secretary Boutwell informed a Senator to-day, that he had no knowledge whatever as to who would be his successor, and that in frequent conversation with the President on the subject, the latter had never intimated whom he would select. He admitted, however, that he had considerable reason to believe that Judge Richardson was the coming man. The best informed circles here assert that Judge Richardson's assignment will be merely temporary, and that the financial head of the Administration for the next four years will be Columbus Delano. The Secretary expects to take his seat in the Senate on Monday next. His credentials arrived here to-night. So far as Judge Richardson is concerned, his friends claim that he will not accept a mere temporary appointment, offered through mere compliment.

THE CALDWELL CASE

made but little progress to-day, and it now looks as if a vote would be postponed till next week. A substitute to the resolution regarding his seat vacant was offered to-day by Senator Alcorn, a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which provides simply for Caldwell's expulsion. This substitute was prepared with Senator Morton's consent, in order to obviate the technical objections which have been made to the resolution as originally reported. This substitute will be to Caldwell's advantage to the extent that it will require a two-thirds vote to succeed, a result which is not anticipated in any quarter. The feature of to-morrow's session will be a speech from Senator Schurz, appealing to the Senate to maintain its dignity and reputation, by excluding from membership all Senators whose elections are objectionable or tainted with bribery or fraud.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The country has been generally misinformed in relation to Congressional legislation with regard to the postal laws this session. The Farnsworth bill, reducing letter postage to 2 cents, and providing for the prepayment of postage on all mail matter, passed the House, but failed in the Senate. There was an amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which repeals all existing acts with regard to free mail matter. This, of course, includes exchanges between newspapers and free postage on papers circulated in the counties where they are published. This law takes effect on the 1st of July.

BROTHER NEWMAN.

The Right Rev. Dr. Newman, recently re-elected to the chaplainship of the Senate, proposes to take a trip around the world at the Government's expense. To accomplish this end, the President has tendered him the appointment of Inspector of Consulates, a position which pays both a salary and traveling expenses.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Gen. Herron, of New Orleans, who arrived here last night, reports that affairs in Louisiana are quiet, and that the Kellogg Government is conducting its administration without material opposition from the McEnery faction. He denounces the press dispatches regarding the meetings that are alleged to have been held in the county parishes, at which resolutions were passed declaring allegiance to the McEnery Government, as pure fabrications, or having been related so as to make them appear as recent occurrences. They are the proceedings of meetings held before the settlement of the contest by the Judicial authorities. He admits that there was great danger of a fearful riot, when the recent disturbances occurred, but says the civil authorities were fully prepared for it. He thinks that the knowledge that this preparation had been made alone prevented a repetition of the bloody scenes of June 20, 1866. He says the people, with rare exceptions, have submitted to the new order of things, and, although many of them do not accept the situation as the result of legal or rightful means, no disposition to resort to forcible opposition is discoverable, except among those classes which in every large city are known as turbulent rowdies. He intimates that the commercial classes and property-holders have watched with a critical interest the proceedings, not only in Congress, but also the influences exerted by the Administration, and that they have conclusion that there is no use in attempting to resist a government which apparently has these tremendous influences to back and support them.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

Some of the disappointed inauguration visitors, who were delayed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Washington to such an extent that they could not witness the ceremonies, are bringing suits against this road for what is alleged to be culpable negligence. The last suit entered is on the part of David A. Griggs, who claims $10,000 from the Company on the following count: that on Monday, March 3, last, while on his way to this city, with his wife, the train between Baltimore and Washington was unnecessarily delayed; that outside of this city the locomotive was detached from the train, and that the car, which was cold and uncomfortable, containing himself and wife, was left a long distance from the depot; that while there a band of thieves entered the car and, after attacking him, robbed him of $60 in money, and property to the amount of $6,000, and that being of such an advanced age he could not defend himself, and had, in company with his wife, to make his way on foot through the cold and inclement weather to this city.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BRANCHES.

Senator Conkling's resolution introduced in the Senate to-day, prohibiting any executive officer of the Government from issuing any bonds or land patents to any branch of the Union Pacific Railroad now in process of construction, has particular reference to the Central Atchison branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is almost similar in form to the resolution introduced during the last hours of the Forty-second Congress by Senator Edmunds, and which, also, directed the Senate Judiciary Committee to inquire into the liability of the Government in this direction. The Conkling resolution renews this inquiry, and at the same time acts as a check on the Interior Department from issuing any bonds or land patents to this road, until the investigation called for is had.

PREMATURE.

The statement that the Attorney General had decided that the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad is at Council Bluffs instead of at Omaha, seems to be premature, as he still has the matter under consideration.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmasters—A. E. Blount, Cleveland, Tenn.; A. G. Sharp, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. Julia C. Woolford, Jackson, Tenn.; John D. Lewis, Pulaski, Tenn.; Arthur D. Downs, Wyandotte, Kan.; Simon Molz, Hayes City, Kan.; Frederick L. Richter, Council Grove, Kan.; M. B. Baldwin, Elgin, Ill.; Gustavus A. Pfrangle, Aurora, Ill.; William C. Stewart, Marengo, Ill.; Samuel W. Price, Lexington, Ky.; Benjamin L. Winans, Newport, Ky.; B. H. Crapster, Shelbyville, Ky.; John W. Stockton, Maysville, Ky.; A. B. Hilpp, Lebanon, Ky.; John J. Karnew, Fort Wayne, Ind.; John B. Tyer, Wabash, Ind.; H. M. Redington, Elyria, O.; Thomas W. Colter, Coshocton, O.; H. B. Clark, Newark, O.; Henry Stevenson, Greenville, O.

NAVAL CADET.

The President has designated for appointment as Cadet Midshipman-at-Large Frank Crockey, Iowa, son of the late Brigadier-General of volunteers M. G. Crockey, formerly of DesMoines, Iowa.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

The outstanding legal-tender notes to-day are $357,009,450.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—Silas H. Cruny, Helena, Montana; Hector S. Humphrey, Vandalia, Ill.; Joseph Shalte, Salem, Ill.; James Cunningham, Centralia, Ill.; George A. Hobbs, Geneseo, Ill.; Wm. H. Holloway, Indianapolis, Ind.; Wm. N. Denny, Vincennes, Ind.; Alvin Rainey, Crawfordsville, Ind.; H. Ladebill, Kenton, O.; John Sworthout, Columbus, Ky.; John W. Williams, Neenah, Wis.; E. W. Keys, Madison, Wis.; J. T. Moak, Watertown, Wis.; B. T. Wyne, Plattville, Wis.; James Coleman, Fond du Lac, Wis.; W. S. Blakeley, Junction City, Kansas.

Receiver of Public Moneys—Amos Sheck, Denver, Col.

Registers of Land Offices—Morgan Bates, Traverse City, Mich.; Lewis Dugan, Denver, Col.

Collectors of Customs—John C. Shoever, for the District of Minnesota; Thomas A. Cummings, for Montana and Idaho.

United States Attorneys—Bluford Wilson, Southern District of Illinois; Joseph O. Glover, Northern District of Illinois.

United States Marshals—Charles S. Hamilton, Eastern District of Wisconsin; Stephen B. Packard, Louisiana.

NOT TO BE REMOVED.

The report that David Blakely, Pension Agent at Chicago, is to be removed, is authoritatively denied.

PERSONAL.

Robert M. Douglas, eldest son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, was to-day confirmed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina. Mr. Douglas was, until recently, private secretary to President Grant.

POLITICAL BALL.

Various Republican State Associations have completed arrangements for a grand National Union ball in the inauguration ball building, on the 25th of March.

A JAPANESE CLERGYMAN.

Ketdama, the Japanese law-student in Washington has been elected to deacon's orders by the Baltimore Methodist Conference, and admitted to full connection. He will soon return to Japan.

PRESIDENT GRANT INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, March 13.—In an interview with a *Herald* reporter at Washington, yesterday, President Grant is reported as saying that no changes are to take place in the Cabinet beyond that which Secretary Boutwell's resignation will occasion. Nevertheless, the financial policy of the Administration will not be changed.

He hopes to see the Republic of Spain well-established, and thinks that by the end of the year the independence of Cuba will be secured.

No trouble is expected with Hayti, and the President thinks that the Samana Bay scheme will result in the development of that country so that our Government will ultimately annex it for something like $10,000,000 or $15,000,000.

The people of Utah, he says, obey the laws.

He is satisfied with his Louisiana policy.

The Indian peace policy succeeds so well that he has the greatest faith in it.

A visit to St. Louis will be made when the first opportunity in his business will permit.

THE PRESIDENT AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—President Grant arrived here this afternoon. He was the guest of the Hon. A. E. Borie. This evening a banquet was given in his honor, at the Union League House, by the Hon. Wayne McVeigh, at the conclusion of which the President took the train for Washington. The universal impression here among the knowing ones is, that notwithstanding the announcement that the visit was of a purely social and private nature, it means the selection of a Pennsylvanian for Secretary of the Navy.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

EXCUSED.

Mr. McCreery, at his own request, was excused from serving on the Committees on Public Buildings and Agriculture.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

Mr. WEST offered a resolution to pay Ray and McMillan, respectively, applying for seats from Louisiana, compensation for the unexpired term ending March 4, 1873. Referred.

THE REPORTERS.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution, which was referred, restricting from the reporters' gallery those not entitled to seat therein.

PETITIONS REFUSED.

The Senate, by a vote of 20 to 31, decided not to receive petitions, as the present was a session for executive purposes.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the Committee to audit and control the contingent expenses was ordered to be continued, and authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Caldwell case.

Mr. ALCORN, a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, offered a resolution, that Alexander Caldwell be expelled from his seat in the Senate. He said he introduced the resolution with a view of saving time, as the rules required it to go over one day. But in introducing it, he did not abandon the report of the Committee on the resolution now pending, which declared that Mr. Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to the seat he now occupies.

Mr. LOGAN said there was a desire on the part of some Senators to inflict a vital blow on the Senator before the argument is concluded. Had the Senate risen to so high a degree of purity that it was neccessary to brand Mr. Caldwell as a scoundrel and villain? No one would deny that his conduct here had been as proper as that of any other Senator. Mr. Logan further examined the testimony, showing that as against Caldwell it was unworthy of belief.

In response to Mr. Stewart, Mr. Logan said there was no testimony that Mr. Caldwell ever offered a dollar to any man to vote for him, except hearsay statement, which was shown to be unworthy of belief. The charge of bribery was but a mere inference.

Mr. ALCORN asserted that the testimony against Caldwell was incontrovertible, and that the Senate was insulted by the sending here of a Senator chosen under such influences. He offered a resolution to the effect that the Senate has power under the Constitution to reject any Senator-elect, provided it be shown to its satisfaction that the election is tainted with fraud, and asked that it lie over.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Committee on Revision of the Laws was given leave to sit during vacation.

CALDWELL.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM contended that the means used by Caldwell were corrupt and against public policy, and should make his election void. The payment of money to Carney, which was admitted by Caldwell, was as much a wrong as if been directly used to bribe a vote. He, Buckingham, would vote for the resolution because of a sense of public duty. If the Senate should not condemn this arrangement, then purity and honesty would be stamped on at every election, no matter how fraudulent the means to secure it, and thus would be stricken a blow at the honor and dignity of the American Senate which would be robbed of the respect and confidence of the people.

The Senate, without further action on the subject, went into executive session, and afterwards

Adjourned.

Terrible Domestic Tragedy.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—A few days since, James D. Page, of Vallejo, was arraigned in this city for opening a letter sent by the murderer Bussell, in jail here, to Warren Haley. The case was not concluded and Page was released on bail. A short time before, Page and his wife separated. Yesterday she returned to Vallejo from this city. This afternoon Page went to her room in Vallejo, entered and locked the door, leaving her two daughters outside. They heard angry words. Finally, the mother exclaimed: "Kill me then; kill me; you have often threatened to kill me, now carry out your threat." The next instant the girls heard a shot fired, followed by two others in rapid succession. The daughters' screams brought James Fust to their aid. He broke open the door, and saw Mrs. Page reeling on the floor, the blood streaming from a wound in her neck, and Page prostrate, with a pistol ball through his head. City Marshal Edgar entered the room. Page gave him two papers, became insensible, and died in a short time. Mrs. Page was shot in the neck near the windpipe. She is sensible, but there is slight hope she will recover. The tragedy caused intense excitement in Vallejo, where all the parties are well known.

NEVADA.

The Horse Disease—Mercantile Failure—State Prison Troubles.

VIRGINIA, Nev., March 13.—Several quartz mills have suspended operations on account of the epizootic. A few ox teams have been obtained, but not enough to supply transportation. The weather is wet and unfavorable for sick horses.

The failure of VanBokkelen & Co., stock brokers, and Daniel O'Connell, a prominent grocer, were announced to-day, caused by the sudden heavy decline in mining stocks. Other failures are feared. General distrust prevails.

One of the losers by the VanBokkelen failure attempted to shoot the latter in his office this morning, but was prevented.

Among the last acts of the lately-adjourned Legislature was one detaching the office of Warden of the State Prison from that of Lieutenant-Governor, one official heretofore exercising both functions. Gov. Bradley and the Board of Prison Commissioners to-day attempted to install the new Warden. They were refused admittance to the prison by Lieut.-Gov. Denver, who ordered the guards to fire upon Gov. Bradley's party if they persisted in their attempt to gain possession. The Governor has ordered Gen. Vanbokkelen, with one field-piece and sixty militia from Virginia, to report at the State Prison to-morrow morning to enforce the law. Lieut.-Gov. Denver said he regards the law as an act of personal hostility to himself, and announces his determination to hold possession until an appeal can be had to the courts.

OTTAWA.

Litigation—Mad Dog—Knights-Templar Banquet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 13.—The Circuit Court of this county has decided the Ottawa Railroad Bond case in favor of the city. The bonds were issued by the town of Ottawa in favor of the Fox River Valley Railroad Company. The town obtained an injunction restraining the collection of the interest on the bonds, and the Circuit Court has decided the injunction perpetual. The jury in the case of the estate of Kaisted vs. the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for $5,000 for killing Kaisted, failed to agree.

A mad dog is running at large in the southern limits of this city. It bit a little boy, and a man, besides numerous dogs, cattle, etc.

A grand Knights-Templar banquet is being given to-night at the Clifton Hotel in this city. Knights-Templars are here from the neighboring towns, including Aurora, Morris, Joliet, and Peru.

NEW YORK.

For the Vienna Exposition—An Overdue Steamer—Vigilance Committee—Stokes—Foster.

NEW YORK, March 13.—It is believed that nothing will now prevent the sailing of the ship Guard on the 29th inst. with objects for the Vienna Exposition. Ten thousand dollars has been paid by the United States Treasury, and the removal of articles to the vessel is now progressing.

The steamer Niagara, which left here on Feb. 22, for Bermuda, is now a week overdue at that port. She has not been heard from, though no great apprehensions as to her safety exist.

A vigilance committee is said to be organizing here.

The argument of Stokes' appeal will be heard in General Term of the Supreme Court, April 22.

Foster will again be placed in charge of the Deputy Sheriffs to-morrow unless a commutation or respite, in the meantime, is received from the Governor.

Phoebe A. Loueree was awarded by the Superior Court jury $20,000 damages from Abram B. Chambers for breach of promise.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Probabilities—For Friday, in the Gulf States, easterly winds and increasing cloudiness. For the South Atlantic States, easterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with possibly rain on the Carolina coasts. For the middle and east Atlantic coasts, northwest winds, veering to southwest, with partly cloudy weather and rising temperature. For the Lower Lakes, southwest winds and cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes and Missouri Valley, falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The Signal Service reports a spring-like temperature all over the country this morning. Pembina, 21 above; St. Paul, 27; Marquette, 33; Cheyenne, 40 above; Quebec, 23 above; New York, 32; Jacksonville, Fla., 49; New Orleans, 51. The lowest thermometer reported is at Breckenridge, Minn., 16 above. Generally clear and fair.

DUBUQUE.

Arrested for Embezzlement—Highway Robbery—Manufacturing Enterprise.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 13.—John C. Burns, a prominent lawyer and politician of this city, was arrested to-night on a charge of embezzling money paid on a judgment while Clerk of the United States District Court.

A wealthy German farmer, living about eighteen miles from McGregor, drove about thirty head of beef cattle to town, and when returning home with his money was waylaid, assaulted, and robbed of his money, and the injuries received will, it is said, cause his death. All efforts to discover the perpetrators of the deed have proved unavailing.

W. L. Illingsworth, of Waterloo, Iowa, has purchased the Haase water-power on the Cedar River for $11,000, and is to organize a joint stock paper company at Waterloo, with a capital of $50,000.

Spring Freshets.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 13.—The river is receding slowly, with eight and a half feet of water in the channel. The weather is clear, the mercury at 37°. The Allegheny River is putting out a considerable quantity of very heavy ice. No arrivals or departures. The freight steamers Juniata and Exchange will each start to-morrow forenoon, the first for Cincinnati, and the latter for Cincinnati and St. Louis. Some tows with coal got out this morning, and others are preparing to leave this afternoon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., March 13.—With the exception of a gorge from Snatchwine to the Henry dam, a distance of three miles, and the ice in Peoria Lake, the Illinois River is now supposed to be open throughout its navigable length, and it is expected that a steamer will arrive from St. Louis within a day or two, to take a heavy tow of barges of ice from this place. The steamer Baker, which wintered at Peru, will also start with a heavy tow of the same sort from that place.

Troubles in Florida.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Attorney-General has received the following telegram:

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 11.

Hon. George H. Williams:

There has been a serious affray at Lake City, Fla. The Postmaster and county officers were driven from town. I am making an investigation in connection with the District Attorney, United States Marshal, and Commissioner. The ringleader has been arrested; will report in a few days.

(Signed) H. C. WHITLEY, Chief U. S. S. S.

OAKES AMES.

Reception and Dinner to the "King of Spades" at North Easton.

He is Pronounced "An Honest Man, The Noblest Work of God."

NORTH EASTON, Mass., March 13.—A complimentary reception and dinner was given to the Hon. Oakes Ames by his townsmen and their ladies, to the number of 350, in the Ames School-House, this evening. Dr. George B. Cogswell presided, and, when the cloth was removed,

WELCOMED MR. AMES

to his home with a brief speech, highly laudatory of his course, and expressive of continued confidence in his honor and integrity. He announced that the demonstration was made irrespective of party, and he felt that he expressed the sentiment of all when he said that while others sought to cast a stigma upon their Representative's fair name and reputation, his constituents had always looked upon him as "that noblest work of God, an honest man." He closed with the sentiment:

The Hon. Oakes Ames—like gold from the crucible, he has passed through the fiery ordeal and come out brighter and purer.

AMES' SPEECH.

Mr. Ames responded as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: I should be less than human not to be gratified and happy at this great gathering of my constituents to show their confidence and faith in my honor, truth, and integrity. I am not in the habit of speech-making as you all well know. I have, as you are aware, been the principal subject of abuse. For the last six months the press of the country has been full of what has been called the Credit Mobilier scandal. The whole offense, if offense it can be called, is in selling $16,000 of stock to eleven members of Congress at the same price I paid for it, and at the same price I sold the same stock to others, and if the parties purchasing the stock had simply told the truth, and said they had a right to purchase it, that would have been the end of it, but from the fact of their denial, the public suspected there must be something criminal in the transaction, and to find out what the crime was, Congress appointed a committee to inquire if Oakes Ames had bribed any member of Congress. The result was the appointment of the notorious Poland Committee. That Committee were engaged nearly three months, and the result of all their labors was to badly damage the characters of some men high in office for truth and veracity; but the object of the Committee to see if Oakes Ames bribed any member, was admitted not proven. But that Committee made the wonderful discovery that I was guilty of selling stock for less than it was worth; that the parties taking the stock, and keeping it, were very innocent, and that I had extraordinary ability to give men a bribe without their knowing it, and to do they did not know what.

This short speech was received with great applause and cheers. Congratulatory speeches followed until 11 o'clock, when the reception ended.

OSBORN.

His Last Night on Earth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 13.—The execution of Osborn, to-morrow, at Knoxville, is the leading topic of conversation. A great many reporters of the press from abroad have arrived to take a description of the scene. Large crowds are assembling around the jail where Osborn is confined. He spends the greater part of his time in prayer, and is rapidly giving way both in body and mind. Osborn still declares his innocence of the crime, and expresses much feeling for his wife in the disgrace which he will inflict upon her. There is no probability of his confession.

From Another Correspondent.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 13.—Knox County is much excited in regard to the execution of Osborn, which will occur to-morrow. The town has been filled with people all day, most of whom came with the expectation of seeing the prisoner transferred from the town calaboose to the jail at Knoxville, where the hanging will take place. It was not, however, thought by the authorities that the transfer should be made to-day. Public feeling among the people of Yates City, where Mrs. Mathews was murdered, is still too sensitive.

The prisoner has seen and parted with many persons, and has endured much ghostly counsel. The Baptist clergyman has spent most of the day with him, and three divines are wrestling with him to-night. He will be taken to Knoxville by the officers before sunrise. All necessary preparations have been made at the Knoxville jail for a private execution, but trouble is feared from the undisciplined herds who live in the lower end of the county. It is not expected that the Yates City men will try to do the hanging, but there is a fear they will insist upon seeing with their own eyes that full justice is meted out, and a riot may be the result. All possible influences have been brought to bear on Osborn to induce him to confess, but so far without success. He has prepared a statement containing his own defense and theory of the crime, which he will read upon the gallows, or which some one will read for him if he falters. It will contain all the points made in his behalf by his counsel, and it is further thought will reflect seriously upon the character of the murdered woman.

The manner of the condemned, thus far, is course and jocular, with occasional fits of weeping. It is thought that his wife cannot long survive the shock of his death.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire Elections.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 13.—Official returns for Mayor elect Marvin by one majority, instead of Miller, but a recount may be had in the City Council.

CONCORD, N. H., March 13.—The latest footing up of the Congressional vote in the First District gives Small, Republican, for Congress, between 200 and 300 majority. The other districts are Democratic.

Straw's majority for Governor will be between 300 and 400.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 13.—Leading Republicans here this evening claim the election of Austin F. Pike, Republican, for Congress in the Second District, over S. N. Bell, Democrat. It is conceded on both sides that the vote is very close, and may require an official count to determine the result. The Democrats, however, claim Bell's re-election by a small majority. The latest footings from all the towns but one elect Pike, Republican, by 17 plurality. The vote stands, Pike, 10,794; Bell, 10,777; scattering, 173.

The Missouri Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The *Democrat's* special from Jefferson City, referring to the meeting alleged to have been held at the Planter's House, here, last Sunday, and which prepared a memorial to Congress asking that Senator Bogy's election be investigated, says the caucus was composed of the friends of Gen. Blair, who desire that the manner of Bogy's election shall be sifted to the bottom. The memorial was sent to Montgomery Blair who will lay it before the proper committee at Washington. It is said to contain names of persons who can give information not in evidence before the Legislative Investigating Committee.

Cincinnati Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—The disaffected Democrats of Cincinnati held a meeting, to-night, to discuss the ticket lately nominated, with which they are dissatisfied. The result of their deliberations is not known. It is thought by many that either some changes will be made, or still another ticket agreed upon.

The Rhode Island Nominations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13.—In the Republican State Convention, to-day, Henry Howard was nominated for Governor, receiving 68 votes out of 113. Charles C. VanZandt was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; Joshua M. Addeman for Secretary of State; Willard Sayles for Attorney-General, and Samuel Clark for General Treasurer. No resolutions were passed.

The Iowa Oil Excitement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., March 13.—The oil-well excitement still continues. Large numbers have visited the well to-day. The water stands at the same height, and the boiling and escape of gas still continues.

UTAH.

Gentile Excitement Over the Frelinghuysen Bill—Serenity of the Saints.

The Mormons Wrapped Up in Their Religion---Some of Their Beliefs.

Heavy Snows---Anticipations of Lively Business---Amusements.

How Brigham Young Looks---The Press of Salt Lake City.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 2, 1873.

"Zion" is on the tiptoe of expectation, just now, and everyone goes about with an interrogation point in each orb. What is the cause of all this "state of unpleasing doubt and uncertainty?" Why,

THE FRELINGHUYSEN BILL,

to be sure. "Will it pass?" "*Has* it passed?" or "*Can* it pass?" are the absorbing questions of the hour. Some "Gentiles" say Yes; other Gentiles say No; and the Mormons don't say anything at all about it, and really seem to be the least concerned parties of any. Whenever a Latter-Day Saint does express an opinion, it is only to laugh at the bill, and at the idea of that or any other bill's being able to interfere in any way with "the Lord's anointed." If you argue the subject with them, and tell them that the President and Congress are really aroused and "mean business," and that they mean to abolish polygamy, even if they have to do it at the point of the bayonets of the entire regular army, they will smile pityingly at you, and just refer you back to '58, and inform you that that little game was tried on once before, and tell you how a few of the Lord's chosen people went out and utterly routed and vanquished the Government troops; and how they can

EASILY DO IT AGAIN,

just because the great Jehovah is on their side, and will not let harm come upon His flock. Of course they refer to the "Army of Utah" sent out under Johnson; and the vast majority of these innocent souls really believe that the army did turn back East because it was impossible for them to enter this happy valley. King Brigham has them all completely hoodwinked upon that subject, and of course retains all of the glory of Johnson's defeat (?) to himself.

There is a vast deal of discussion as to whether, in case the Frelinghuysen bill passed, there

WILL BE TROUBLE HERE OR NOT.

Many persons are confident that the Mormons will fight if their "twin relic" is interfered with, and that the streets of the New Jerusalem will run with gore; while many others are equally confident that they will give up polygamy, and by thus gracefully yielding a little, be permitted to retain a great deal. On this point, as on all others, the Mormons themselves maintain their usual dignified silence, and let the Gentiles do the talking.

Never was there a people so wholly and entirely

WRAPPED UP IN THEIR RELIGION

as are these Mormons. They actually believe that their influence and power are increasing daily in a tenfold ratio, and no logic, be it ever so sound, can convince them to the contrary. Some thirty years ago, their then great prophet and leader, Joseph Smith, said, in one of his sermons, that the Savior would again visit the earth, and that, upon His coming, He would abolish and destroy all of the enemies of the Mormon people, and, after placing the Latter-Day Saints above all, would cause them all to move back to Jackson County, Mo., and there build up the New Jerusalem, with its streets of gold and silver; and added that some of those then present at the meeting would live to see all this come to pass. I overheard a Bishop of one of the wards speaking of this a few days ago. He was arguing with a Gentile, and, among other things, said: "I tell you, John,

THIS IS GOD'S PEOPLE;

and it is just as much out of the power of the United States Government, or any other Government, to harm *us*, as it is out of your power to fly. Oh! you may laugh; but it is true, every word of it. Just wait a little longer. That prophecy of Joseph Smith's is bound to come true before long, and everything and everybody that opposes the church shall be utterly destroyed, and the Lord Jesus Christ will come down and walk in the streets of this city, and then will the great new city be raised up in Missouri, for so has the prophet Joseph spoken. I know that the time is short, and that 'things have got to bile' to make that prophecy come true within the time given; but *she's bound to come*, John,—you hear *me!*"

This strange story is implicitly believed in by the great masses of the church people, and they are expecting the advent now at any time. Another pet belief is, that, when the Lord comes, the whole earth

SHALL BE COMPLETELY SHAKEN UP,

and that all of the land shall become one level plain, all of the mountains and valleys disappearing, and all the bodies of water on the globe running into one. Railroad men, and others now engaged in boring expensive tunnels and building costly bridges, please take notice, and save your money.

This smiling valley has been visited by an

UNUSUAL AMOUNT OF SNOW

this winter; there is a great quantity "lying around loose" now, and we are not ready to swear that we will not have several more heavy invoices of "the peautiful" before we get our spring this year, judging from recent experiences. There are numberless miners in the city waiting for a chance to get out into the hills, but present reports from the mining camps hereabouts would seem to indicate that there is not much hope of getting to work before some time next autumn, as the snow is still from 12 to 20 feet deep in the canons, and is coming on every day. However, let us hope that a plentiful supply of clear sky and warm sunshine may soon bring about a better condition of affairs.

The city is quiet just now, not to say dull and stupid, but every one predicts that "things will boom"

IN THE SPRING,

and that an unusually large amount of foreign capital will find its way here during the coming "season." Great activity is looked for among building circles, and divers and sundry business blocks of fine proportions are projected; and rumor hath it that the plans are now being prepared for a large hotel, which shall go far ahead of everything "west of Chicago," and throw our much boasted Walker House completely in the shade. Let the improvements go on. Salt Lake has a great future before her, and will need them all in the not-far-distant day when her present population of 20,000 shall have so swelled in its proportions as to be hardly recognizable.

Salt Lake has never had much to boast of in

THE AMUSEMENT LINE,

although better things are looked for ere long. The one theatre that the city boasts is church property, and no opposition has been allowed; but, now that the Mormon rule is weakening, the outside element is beginning to creep in, and, during the last month, two new variety theatres have opened, and other places of amusement are talked of. Last week was a "benefit week" at the Mormon theatre, "all hands and the cook" taking their benefit in turn. Just now, Carl Bosco, the illusionist, holds the boards, and distributes magic and conjuring candy to intelligent audiences, composed mainly of children; and next week we are to have a new drama, written by Brother Sloan, of the Salt Lake *Herald*, entitled "Stage and Steam," to be "mounted with new and elegant scenery, wardrobe, etc," and brought out by the "full strength of the company." After that we are informed that the old barn will be "closed for repairs," and reseated throughout with "new-fangled chairs" brought from the East to take the place of the hard, uncomfortable, and ungainly wooden benches that now occupy the auditorium.

Last Thursday afternoon,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

the "Prophet, Priest, and King," returned home from St. George, in the southern part of the Territory, where he has been spending the winter. Of course, his return settles, beyond a doubt, the fact that spring is here, and no snow will dare to fall after this. I had a good look at the old gentleman as he passed from the care to his carriage, accompanied by his favorite wife, his son, Brigham, Jr., and several of the leading Elders of the church. He is a hale-looking man of 73 years, but does not look minute over 60; he is getting fat in his old age; and in his wrappings of costly fur, that covered him from head to foot, he looked simply immense, and, had I been asked to guess at his weight at that moment, judging from his size, I should have said 300 pounds, without any hesitation whatever. Brigham takes excellent care of himself in his latter days, and plainly shows good keeping and feeding. One, to look at his calm, severe face, would make up his mind that Congress and the Frelinghuysen bill were the furthest of all things from his thoughts.

NEWSPAPERS.

A new daily paper has been added to the list. It is the *New Endowment*, edited and owned by W. J. Forbes, formerly of the White Pine *News* and Humboldt *Register*, in Nevada. Mr. Forbes has the reputation of being the wittiest newspaper man on this coast, and certainly runs a very spicy sheet. The *New Endowment* is a Gentile, Republican paper, and, according to its prospectus, "opposed to all connection between Church and State."

We are to have still another daily in a few weeks. It is to be known by the somewhat ridiculous title of the *Grant Vidette*, and will be engineered by W. B. Vaughan, of Council Bluffs. Of course, as its name indicates, it will be a Gentile sheet of the rabid order. This will make six daily papers in Salt Lake City, which would seem to be enough at least for a town of its size. With the advent of the *Vidette*, the Gentiles will have the majority of the newspapers on their side, the sheets being divided as follows:

GENTILE PAPERS.

Utah Mining Journal (evening paper); *New Endowment* (morning paper); *Grant Vidette*.

APOSTATE-MORMON PAPER.

Salt Lake Daily Tribune (morning paper).

MORMON PAPERS.

Deseret Evening News (evening paper); *Salt Lake Daily Herald* (morning paper).

"DICK SWIVELLER."

MR. REED'S BILL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: About two months ago there appeared in your paper what purported to be a draft of a bill prepared by Mr. Charles H. Reed, to be submitted to the General Assembly of the State. I am not aware that the Assembly has acted upon this bill, or upon any bill of similar character. If I am not mistaken in this, then the expediency of the changes proposed by Mr. Reed is still an open question. I am aware that Mr. Reed has had a large experience in criminal matters, and that he, if any one, ought to know the defects of our criminal code. I suppose this bill embodies the lessons and results of his long experience and his sober reflection. He evidently regards the changes proposed as of vital importance to the public interests. The last section declares the insufficiency of the law on the subjects embraced in the bill to constitute an "emergency" within the meaning of the Constitution, and recites that the "cause of public justice" requires the act to take effect immediately. I am unable to perceive, however, wherein the "cause of public justice" would be promoted by its passage. I am unable to perceive that it proposes any needed reform, or that it tends towards a more enlightened system of criminal jurisprudence.

This manipulating the criminal code is a delicate and important matter, and no changes ought to be made unless they are clearly for the better. I do not regard this code as by any means perfect. On the contrary, I regard it as abounding in irregularities, inconsistencies, and wrongs. Its very foundation is error, for it is based on the old theological conception of inhumanity. The criminal code can never be what it ought to be until its fundamental idea is changed, and brought into harmony with the results of modern science. The day will yet come when our present laws in relation to crime and criminals will be looked upon as crude and barbarous. But that day is not in the present, and it is idle to expect of any Legislature any radical reforms on this subject. We can only hope for some amelioration.

The first section of Mr. Reed's bill provides that the granting of a change of venue in criminal cases shall be discretionary with the court, and that "The denial of a change of venue shall not be considered or reviewed in any other court." It is no uncommon thing for a Supreme Court to regard the denial for a change of venue in a criminal case as error, and to reverse judgment on that ground. Shall this power be taken from the Supreme Court of Illinois? Shall a person accused of crime be denied the right to have the question reviewed? Shall the whole matter rest in the discretion of one man? It needs no argument to show that the prisoner's right to a change of venue is an important one. A person accused of crime is placed in a dangerous position. The detectives and police are always sure they have arrested the right man. The press at once assume that he is guilty. His arrest is announced as the capture of the man who committed such or such a crime. He is spoken of as though he had been already tried and convicted. The danger is in proportion to the enormity of the offense charged. The popular indignation and resentment excited by a great crime are immediately directed against the person arrested and charged with its commission. The presumption of innocence is never thought of. The whole community become impressed with his guilt, and, as a proceeding as revolting as handed down from the barbarous ages, given up mainly to the building of lawyers and the practice of empty formalities. The intensity of these feelings in any portion of the community is in proportion to its proximity to the place where the crime was committed. Hence it is that, the further the trial is removed from this locality, the more likely it is to be fair and impartial. In a community which feels resentful towards the prisoner; which is horrified and apprehensive from the recollection of the crime charged against him; which has been accustomed to talk and think of him as actually guilty; which has, in fact, prejudged his case,—in such a community he can have little hope of justice. Especially is this true in capital cases, where the popular feeling has shaped itself into a clamor for blood. In cases like these, the right to a change of venue is of vital moment to the accused. It is a right, too, last of all, in which the local Judges should be allowed final judgment. He is a man, with all the emotions and susceptibilities of other men. His mind may be unconsciously imbued with the popular feeling, and unconsciously affected with prejudice. He is also subject to the weaknesses of other men, and, being an elective officer, the hope of re-election may dispose him to cater to the popular clamor. The granting or withholding a change of venue is a question upon which the local Judge is peculiarly liable to err. The right to have his decision reviewed is a safeguard to the innocent, and but justice to the guilty. I know of no good reason against the practice, and there are many good reasons in favor of it. I therefore regard the change proposed by the first section of Mr. Reed's bill as inexpedient. CLOVIS.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1873.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When the city and county authorities advertised for competitive designs for the proposed court-house and city-hall, they plainly said that the plans submitted should be judged only upon their intrinsic merits. The names of the competing architects were to be kept secret, so that no partiality or prejudice might affect the judges. This was entirely satisfactory to the majority of those who desired to compete; but it is now said that this plan is not to be adhered to. At the meeting of the Building Committee, on Tuesday, it was stated that one of the members had already examined several of the plans, of course knowing their authors.

Now, in the name of all honorable men, I protest against my such course being allowed the Committee, or any member of it.

There can be no doubt that, as soon as the authorship of a plan is known, any friend of the designer is consciously or unconsciously, prepossessed in its favor.

Those of us who desire to have our designs judged alone by their merits demand that the Committee remain entirely ignorant of the authors of the different plans, and that any competitor who shall make known his plan to one of the judges shall have his designs rejected.

I consider that any one of the judges who is cognizant of the authorship of one or more of the designs is ineligible for his position, and I doubt not that competitors generally will unite with me in requesting any such to withdraw from the Committee.

However honorable these gentlemen may be, it will be undoubtedly believed by some of the unsuccessful ones that they were unduly influenced in their decision by partiality for their friends.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1873. A COMPETITOR.

Quite a number of Northern members of Congress, who don't feel like going home just yet, will visit the Southern States during the spring. Southern Congressmen are visiting the North.

NEW YORK.

March as a Vernal Sham--The War in Wall Street.

Drew and Vanderbilt as Financial Sufferers--Jay Gould's Audacity and Good Luck.

The General Fate of Stock-Gamblers.

A New Old Master--A Ball of Comfortable Women.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1873.

Gothamites are enjoying the first of the vernal months in an extraordinary manner. The only flowers visible are those raised in hot-houses, and exposed for sale in Broadway windows, or offered to the passing public from wayside baskets by girls with blue-cold lips and frost-bitten noses. Instead of hearing birds singing in the parks and squares, the poor little sparrows are perishing from the severity of the season, and dropping dead from the barren and blasted trees. The streets are almost impassable from ice and snow, and pedestrians hurry along, exhaling blue vapors, rubbing their ears, and beating their hands to keep them warm.

THE INITIAL MONTH OF SPRING!

What freezing irony! If this be spring, what is winter? Where is the sense or fitness in calling March vernal? It should be banished from spring, and bound to the winter. As it is now, the almanac is made to falsify every year. There never was, in this latitude, a mild or pleasant, or even an endurable, March; nor is there ever likely to be. March should be expelled from the calendar; it is worse than useless; it does no good, and much harm. Perhaps, if it were turned out for ill-behavior, and kept out long enough, it would improve, and finally become proper to associate with the seasons again. When not taking sides with winter, its conduct is exceedingly discreditable. It acts as badly as it can,—knocking off the hats of esteemed citizens; tearing awnings; throwing dust in everybody's eyes; and deranging feminine drapery in the most unwarrantable manner.

It is annoying, repulsive, audacious, licentious. Not content with its own vile ways, it has corrupted its fair sister, April, and positively injured lovely May. Those months are not what they used to be. They have lost their gentleness and delicacy; they have grown boldenish; they follow the wretched example of March, which has gone far toward spoiling the entire spring. We have had more than enough of March. Let us eliminate it at once, and refuse to receive it except on its solemn promise of reform.

THE STRIFE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE.

You have observed what an animated time we have been having in Wall street; how the bulls and bears have been goring and tearing each other. The principal combatants are said to have been Henry N. Smith, Daniel Drew, Alvin B. Stockwell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Jay Gould.

Drew and Vanderbilt seldom admit they have been operating in stocks, and, as their brokers act for them in a fiduciary capacity, their operations cannot be directly traced. There is little doubt, however, that the veterans have been taking a few turns; and the probability is, they have been compelled to relieve their purses of a large amount. This they deny resolutely, of course; but they who should know declare Daniel and Cornelius have at least $1,000,000 less than they had a fortnight ago. Jay Gould seems to be the man who has gotten the money out of them; and he is greatly rejoiced thereat, for he dislikes Drew, and he detests Vanderbilt. These are such cunning old foxes that it rejoices the younger habitues of the Exchange to get ahead of them. The "boys" cannot often do it; but the rarity of their success renders it all the more agreeable, Wolsey hated him more than the venerable speculators to whom a million or so is of slight consequence, really, though of immense importance in their estimation. They would rather part with $1,000 to any ordinary person than with $100 to Jay Gould, whom they denounce on all occasions. Hence Gould's delight at beating the old fellows.

MORE VICTIMS.

Smith and Stockwell were colleagues of Gould until very recently; but, within a few weeks, done so to little purpose, it is asserted. Smith's losses being set down at $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, and Stockwell's at $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. They aver they have not suffered (somehow or other, trusting their own stories, men never do), and they certainly bear up cheerfully against their misfortunes. Everybody declares, however, that, like Dogberry, they have lucky losses, which are not sufficient to cripple them, and which they may make up before the end of the month.

ONE OF THE FORTUNATE.

Jay Gould is very ambitious to be the largest operator in Wall street, and the most successful. He is in a fair way to gain his wishes; for he has wrought wonders since his expulsion from the Erie Railway. He has displayed a degree of shrewdness, nerve, and perspicacity that no one gave him credit for. He has outwitted some of the sharpest and most experienced operators, and is looked upon with respect by many who once despised him,—the respect coming from his remarkable prosperity.

Gould is not popular in the least; indeed, he is very unpopular. He has no friends, and is credited with the saying that a man's best friend is a big bank-account; which, if all the world were Wall street, would be true enough. He is an able financier, however; understands the art of converting thousands into tens of thousands, and of profiting by the weaknesses of human nature. He surprised everybody by surrendering $9,000,000 of securities to the Erie Directors; but he knew he would be ultimately obliged to do so by law, and he profited to the fullest by his intention before he revealed it. He cleared nearly as much as he gave up; and, since then, he has been deep in every large scheme in the street. Remarkable success seems to have crowned his operations; he has made vast sums out of all of them.

He is now reputed to be worth from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000, and he is doing his utmost to increase his slender gains. Many persons predict that he will be ruined before the end of the year by his colossal and desperate attempts at prices. They say he grows bolder and bolder every week, and will soon tempt fortune too far. No man, however able, can very long keep the leadership of Wall street. He is certain to get crippled after a while, and then he is forced to retire upon a miserable million or two, spending the remainder of his days with the torturing desire to be rich once more.

THE UNIVERSAL GREED.

Extraordinary is the fascination exercised by the arena of the Bulls and Bears. Those alone who have colossal fortunes can afford to enter into the financial fight; and they have no need to do so. Such as they rarely suffer, for they are able to hold; they cautiously and warily are driven to extreme measures. It is they that have little, and want more, who are hurt by stock-gambling. They are regularly swallowed up; but their example does not deter others from being swallowed up in turn. Wall street requires some $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually for its expenses, and this vast sum the brokers must get out of somebody,—the somebody being, for the most part, that multitudinous goose, the Public.

Of the hundreds and thousands who attempt to make money every month in the banking quarter, they fail almost to a man. They may be lucky at first; but they lose at last, and disappear from the scene, only too late. Of the many men I have known to speculate in Wall street during the last ten years,—I allude to the non-professionals mainly,—hardly any of them have made anything, and most have been liberal losers. Each one thinks himself shrewder than his fellows, refuses to be warned in season, and rushes on his fate.

WESTERN MEN—

notably those from Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis—are steadily "cleaned out" in the treacherous thoroughfare that runs from Trinity Church to East River.

You meet Jones to-day, and inquire for Brown. "Oh! they have gobbled him up," is the answer. "He isn't sharp enough for Wall street. I keep close watch of things down there. They can't beat me. I have my eyes skinned always."

A few months later, you encounter Smith, and ask after Brown. "Brown's busted," you are told, "and gone home. He was too slow. They got a turn on him, and squeezed the last dollar out of his pocket. They can't get me in that way. I know 'em, you see. I know what I'm about. They can't squeeze me; you can bet on that."

After a certain time, you are sufficiently interested in Smith to seek for information respecting him. You learn that he, too, has been plucked, and that he is walking up and down Broad street without visible means of support, vainly hoping for a chance to get back his departed dollars.

But there are new Jones, Browns, and Smiths. They are ever coming; ever offering their nurses; ever having them emptied; ever quitting the street poorer and wiser men. He who can beat Wall street has not yet been born. It may be be beaten once, but it won't stay beaten; and those struggle with it will stay beaten, for they can't rally again after their terrible and absolutely crushing defeat.

A RARE CONNOISSEUR.

A few days since, a certain wealthy parvenu was invited by one of our prosperous German citizens, to look at his picture-gallery. The paintings were marked with small cards bearing the names of the artists. The parvenu expressed his admiration for different pictures, and at last, fixing his gaze upon one marked *Unbekannt* (Unknown), he burst into a rapture, declaring himself delighted with that painter, whose works were very rare, and of exceeding merit. He finally concluded by remarking that Unbekannt was, in his opinion, the very best of the (*sic*) Italian old masters. The German said nothing, but thought volumes.

SALMAGUNDI.

A new magazine, to be called either the *Age*, or the *True Spirit*, is talked of here. It is to be printed, if at all, under orthodox auspices, and not to be theological, but free from the pernicious sentiments and scoffings at religion which, the pious undertakers say, have long marked our periodical literature.

Some one who seems to dislike Bret Harte, assumes to have made the astonishing discovery that the author of the "Outcasts of Poker Flat" is of Hebrew descent. What an astounding revelation! The same might be said of Spinoza, Mendelssohn, the Rothschilds, Rachel, and many other of the world's celebrities.

The Italian opera, with Lucca and Kellogg, is drawing here quite as well as before. In spite of abominable weather, the Academy is full at every representation. Neither of the prima donnas ever sang better, or acted more effectively, or elicited more applause.

It is a strange coincidence that Lucca's agent and one of the lessees of Niblo's Garden should both be called Henry C. Jarrett, though the former is English, the latter native, and they are even unacquinted with each other.

At one of the up-town balls, the other evening, the "comfortable women"—as they call themselves—had a ball. The average weight of those who attended is said to have been 220 pounds. That is comfortable, indeed.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., says he will certainly pay the $45,000 for which he gave his notes to Horace Greeley, and that the estate will be so much the richer one of these days. But no one places much credit upon what the younger Cornelius says; and there are those who assert that he will live long on account of his unwillingness to pay even the debt of Nature.

Private letters say the famous Italian tragedian, Rossi, will visit this country professionally next spring. His *Hamlet* is much admired in his own country. COLSTOUN.

TREE-PRESERVING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While reading the excellent and timely article by H. W. Cleveland, on Tree-Planting, in a recent issue of your paper, it occurred to me that this would be a very proper time to ask, What is the use of planting trees if they are not *protected*? I allude particularly to the trees which are planted in our public streets. The trees and shrubs which are planted in our parks and boulevards are under the special care of the Park Commissioners, and are usually sufficiently protected; but it is otherwise in our public streets. My professional duties have obliged me to drive through nearly every street in this city, and I have had ample opportunities to observe whereof I now complain.

With a commendable taste, each house-owner, as soon as he builds, often before, plants a row of shade-trees between the curb-stone, or gutter, and the sidewalk. These trees sometimes cost from $25 to $100 each, and are planted with great care. But, after the planting, what measures are taken to *protect* them? In the great majority of cases, none at all. In a few instances, the owners are thoughtful enough to have a few posts and rails, generally unsightly enough, put up around each tree. In early days the "graveyard style" was adopted, especially on Wabash avenue. But my observations have shown me that no further thought is taken of the trees until the owner discovers some day that they have been "girdled."

This damage may be done the next day or the next year; but it seems to be an inevitable fate, which sooner or later meets all the trees in our public streets.

I have seen a row of elegant elms, which must have cost the owner $500, entirely denuded of the bark to a height of 6 feet, and that within a month or week after they were planted.

Sometimes it is the horse that draws the milk-wagon, or the baker's or grocer's cart. In fact, the milk-man, the grocer, and the butcher are the persons usually to blame. The city law which obliges men to hitch their horses is a dead letter to these worthies. I cannot understand the carelessness and indifference of the average citizen to this important matter. If you upbraid a man for allowing his horse to gnaw your favorite trees, he only grunts, he "didn't know it." But the fault is not always with this class. Many men of honor and intelligence, who would scorn to do a mean thing, will deliberately hitch a horse to his neighbor's $100 tree, and walk in to have a chat with the owner thereof! Meanwhile, the "noble quadruped" feasts on the juicy bark of the elm to his heart's content.

Now, what is the use of tree-planting until some means are devised of protecting the trees? In the first place, people ought to be obliged by city ordinances to place some adequate protection about trees which they have once planted in a public thoroughfare. After the planting they belong to the city, and the city should see that they are not recklessly destroyed.

I have never but once seen anything which could be called a durable tree-protector, and that was a piece of wire-cloth, or net, with meshes of half an inch in diameter, wrapped round the trunk of the tree from the ground upwards about 6 feet. Against this a horse may use his teeth in vain, if the wire be large enough. I am surprised that some such article is not publicly advertised and sold. Besides, as a further protection, the city should pass an ordinance prohibiting, under heavy penalty, the hitching of horses to trees, *anywhere*. I cannot ascertain that any such law exists in Chicago. The hitching of horses to lamp-posts is prohibited and punished; why not to trees? I have several times complained, at police-stations, of persons who had wantonly injured trees, or allowed their horses to; but could not induce any one to order their arrest.

Cannot our City Fathers be induced to do something to prevent this wholesale destruction of shade-trees? E. M. HALE.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1873.

VACCINE VIRUS.

ELK GROVE, Cook County, Ill., March 10, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since the experiments made by DR. STONE, of Trinidad, proving the deterioration of vaccine virus, setting it forth in his report in such a clear manner as to convince any reasonable person of the fact, I think there is no further need of controversy on this point, especially as the same method was so largely practised in the East during last year; and this was precisely the suggestion I made in my first communication to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, when the discussion took place.

If so much success in raising plump pustules has been the result of artificial pocks, I am led to suppose that the genuine kine-pock would do much good in the renewal of vaccine matter; and this is the reason why I make these remarks through the medium of THE TRIBUNE,—having by me, at the present time, some scabs taken from two of my young cows last fall, which had the natural kine-pock, and which I offer to some of the medical faculty in full practice, where the most good may be accomplished. From my own experience as a non-professor, I am led to think that the pustules will not be large until the third remove from the cow. M. L. CURTIS.

PRECAUTION AGAINST FIRES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As there have been so many fires this winter, caused by defective flues &c., I would suggest that people examine the condition of the registers and hot-air pipes. I had occasion to remove one of the registers in my parlor in the fall, and was surprised to see the accumulation of carpet-sweepings and dust collected on it, and in the mouth of the pipe. Being subjected to the heat for any length of time, it would ignite instantly if a spark from the furnace should find its way to it. This may explain the cause of some of the fires. PRECAUTION.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

The Inauguration—A Cold Affair.

Does President Grant Expect a Third Term?

List of the Anti-Censurers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1873.

The second inauguration of President Grant was made the subject of more ambitious display than was ever known in this country on a like occasion,

BOOM-A-LADDIES.

The strict discipline of West Point for the first time was relaxed, and that fine body of Cadets brought nearly 300 miles to take part in the performance. The Naval Cadets, who have been very handsomely developed in training and esprit-du-corps by Admiral Porter, came from Annapolis to march after the West-Pointers. Regulars of the artillery, infantry, and cavalry, and a considerable body of marines, were added to the procession. Full militia regiments came voluntarily from New York City, Hartford, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. There were companies of militia from Albany, St. Louis, Boston, and many other points. At a guess, I should say that there were 6,000 men of uniform in line. But the civic portion of the procession was relatively small, the number of people in sight smaller than four years ago, and it was generally remarked that so shabby an audience had not been seen in the galleries of the Senate on the occasion of any pageant since the beginning of the War; they looked as if they were the families and friends of the doorkeepers.

I am not saying there was any mental cause for this state of things, because slight circumstances affect great open-air gatherings, and it was plain that one of the causes of this day's indifference was the

EXCESSIVELY COLD WEATHER.

Just as the Signal Corps people predicted, an Arctic puff struck Washington the night before the ceremony, as freezing as if an iceberg had drifted invisibly overhead and poised there, exhaling upon the town. Thus, people who had come from Buffalo and Boston found such a spell of weather here as they had never known at home. The West Point Cadets marched striking their palms against their legs and breasts, and the Boston Lancers looked pain and dissatisfaction as they sat astraddle of their horses like poor wretches chained to rocks of ice. I fully agree with Mr. Yates, the English writer who described the scene, that it did not meet expectations. Somehow these avenues make everything look loose and ravelled out; and, as the houses are of different heights, and so make the frame of the picture undignified, in like manner the procession seemed straggling and disconnected. At one place there were gaps, and at another the troops were crowded upon each other. The flights of steps and stalls which had been constructed for spectators to be rented out were nearly empty, and the only humorous exclamations to be heard were those of poor whites from hereabout wrangling with negroes about playing soldier; and everybody seemed inclined to hurry through and get out of the cold.

"It has been the coldest thing of the kind all through that ever I saw," said Carl Schurz to me, in the big ball-room that evening, when men were walking caps and overcoats, and everybody was asking for raw brandy to counteract the deathly cold. It is to be doubted whether so large and expensive a

BALL-ROOM

will ever again be set up here at an inauguration; for the gentlemen who liberally subscribed the means were of the opinion that night that they would be out of pocket $40,000. Had this building afforded any protection from the inclement weather, it would have been universally appreciated; for it was a monster its proportions,—a vast frame rink 300 by 150 feet, and richly emblazoned and bespangled; but, if the water had been admitted to the floor, we should have had good skating in ten minutes.

This extravagant edifice has come to be a very melancholy object since the ball, standing up there between the court-house and the jail, so vast, blank, and forsaken, and looked at in a disconsolate way by its propounders, who express the problem of how to get their money back. It did not seem to me that above 1,000 tickets had been sold for the ball. Those who could not dance were marching around, as if running footraces to keep up circulation.

Washington City has been growing in population and improvement ever since the close of the War, but still it is a

BIG MUNICIPAL PROBLEM

at the best how to support a population of 130,000 with no industries here but a few thousand clerks, and Congress absent half the year. Dr. Magruder, one of the Board of Public Works, was wasting to me, while the procession passed on the Fourth, about the unorganized and inefficient method of supplying the markets of Washington. The country hereabout produces no butter, and only a portion of the vegetables and poultry required for our tables. There is a difference of from 50 to 90 per cent in the prices in markets along Baltimore and Washington. One can go down the river to Alexandria, which is half an hour's ride by rail or water, and find the markets and the rents to diminish fully 50 per cent. Like every other part of the country, we are putting our faith in railroads, and indulge the dream of running up to Frederick, Md., and another to the Shenandoah Valley, in both of which there is an abundance of cheese, flour, butter, and solid marketing. This is a very much more important question than the ceremony of the President's inauguration, because for such deficiencies we have just had to vote him

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE SALARY,

and give every member of the House and Senate a new brick house. Whatever may have been the excuses for this last action, the retroactive manner in which it was done was unworthy of the National Legislature and of the Chief Magistrate who consented to the act; and there were but few persons in the streets of the capital, on inauguration-day, who felt much confidence or inspiration in a ceremonial preceded by such hoggery. Four years ago the example of presenttaking was set, and now Congress votes itself a present all round with perfect equanimity. The unblushing and unpartisan way in which this vote was given shows that Congress has lost regard for the Nation, as much as the Nation respect for Congress.

THE PRESIDENT

looked about as usual when he came into the Senate and took a chair, having first been hustled away from the door and made to sign a lot of bills in the ante-room, which he neither read nor considered. He is particular about the quality of his overcoats, which always fit him very snugly, and look rich. His boots, in like manner, are of fine quality and make a snug fit. He walks in a creeping way, however, from the hips to the knees, and appears to have to brace to the small of his back. Altogether, I could not help feeling, both as he sat in the Senate and read his message on the platform, that the President's influence lies in the queerness and the novelty of his character. He is accredited with all which we do not understand in him, and his remarkable success has made a superstition in his favor amongst the multitude, while his shyness and docility allure the great class of rich burghers who never knew anything about great men, and are flattered with President Grant's interchange of hospitalities. One gentleman said to me, while we looked at the scene:

"IT IS MARVELOUS

to see the ease with which this country is governed. There is not around the President more capacity, in the way of counsel, Cabinet advisers, etc., than you can find in any ordinary town of 10,000 inhabitants. And yet Grant understands discipline, which I suppose he got at West Point and in the army, enough to make and unmake eminence at will. The country is prosperous, and the Government is getting to be nobody's affair."

One should not, perhaps, put too much value upon mere utterance; but the class of opinions current on the night of inauguration as to Grant's

INELIGIBILITY TO THIRD TERMS,

no more elections, etc., was not such as might safely have been made in public ten years ago. Here was Gen. —— for example, who is soliciting the Governorship of a Territory, roundly exclaiming that he wanted Grant to be President for life; that the change in the offices was a cause of instability and weakness in the American people, and ought to be corrected by "keeping a good man when you have got him." The same night, Gen. ——, who long served on Grant's staff, was haranguing a lot of people, at another hotel, upon the point that he never wanted to see any more elections, and had been the original adviser of the President to a third term. A gentleman ventured to intimate that, in Republican life, a change of Presidents was desirable at proper periods, in order to make exemplars for the youth of the country, and went on to show that a dull series of Kings, like the House of Hanover, would muffle and belittle the Chief Magistracy.

"I do not see," said this gentleman, that President Grant's example has been so illustrious as a civil magistrate as to entitle him to more time at our hands than Washington, or Jefferson, or Madison, or Lincoln. We never had such political morals as we now have; for the President has had as little example as policy to urge upon Congress. He has not made learning more illustrious, high-mindedness more the rule, the Government more distinct, nor the cost of it any less."

At this point the auditorium resounded with:

"Oh! here's to Charley Spencer!
Oh! here's to Charley Spencer!" etc.

The President's speech has left everybody in doubt whether he means to run again; but the office-seekers, to a man, affirm that he shall. When a man wants a loaf and a fish, he is very firm in indorsing the miracle which produced it.

I do not know that there is any need of throwing tropes away on

THE INAUGURATION SCENE.

I described it all four years ago, and this year caught such a cold at the big ball that the house resounds with whooping cough, and the doctors' buggies go round the streets at a merry gait.

THE POINT IN WELL TAKEN

as to Roscoe Conkling's dependence upon that newspaper press he professes to loathe. The negligent State authorities of New York failed to send his credentials to this city in order that he might be sworn in on the first day of the session, and therefore Senator Hamlin arose and said that, as it was a matter of common notoriety and publication that the election had occurred, he proposed that Conkling be admitted forthwith. Hence Mr. Conkling owes to "a licentious press" his seat for the moment.

BINGHAM'S BREEDING.

Mr. John A. Bingham made the following remarks aloud, at the evening session of Congress on the Wednesday of the debate over the Poland Committee's report:

Mr. Speer had proposed to pass a resolution of censure upon the prominent half-dozen Congressmen who had taken the Credit Mobilier stock. Bingham was in the area before the Speaker's desk, and his nose had a vitreous glisten. Suddenly he cried aloud:

"I object to that resolution. You must take me for a ——fool!"

Mr. Speer returned some word of explanation.

Bingham—"Well, you may go to h—ll!"

Then followed a series of pothouse talk from the late denouncer of a licentious press, which showed sufficiently that Mr. John A. Bingham could edit a newspaper worse than licentiously,—blasphemously.

THE BLACK LIST.

Here is the list of those persons who voted against as much as censuring Oakes Ames for bribery, and James Brooks for violating his duty and obligation as a Government Director. It is called here the shameless list:

George M. Adams, of Kentucky; Democrat, ex-Paymaster in the Union army, a country lawyer, and four times sent to Congress.

John T. Averill, of Minnesota; Republican, a native of Maine, and educated at a Wesleyan University, an officer in the War, and a manufacturer; re-elected.

Henry W. Barry, of Mississippi; a Republican carpet-bagger, school-teacher, and soldier; three times elected.

Erasmus W. Beck, of Georgia; obscure native lawyer, and Democrat.

James B. Beck, of Kentucky; Democrat, ex-overseer, law-partner of John C. Breckinridge, and a mighty uneasy man in those times; born in Scotland; one of the corroders of the Democratic party.

James Brooks, of New York; a swaggering doughface, without either personal or party responsibility; goes for a Democrat.

Benjamin F. Butler and Roderick R. Butler; Republicans, respectively from Massachusetts and Tennessee; the former says that he was made by God, and the latter was partly made by the Criminal Court of this District; but it is hard to tell which from which.

Abram Comingo, of Missouri; ex-Provost Marshal, native Kentuckian, and kind of nabbin Democrat; no account.

John C. Conner, of Texas; an Indiana carpet-bagger and Democrat; shameless.

Oliver J. Dickey, Republican, successor of Thaddeus Stevens; disappears this year.

Charles A. Eldridge, Democrat, of Wisconsin; there was no reason why Eldridge could vote against the acts of Brooks and Ames and be consistent; six times elected by the Democratic party.

Robert B. Elliott, of South Carolina; negro, well-educated, defeated for the United States Senate by Patterson, and satisfied that corruption is inevitable, normal, and philanthropic.

C. C. Esty, of Massachusetts; professional small office-holder in the State, and Republican.

Charles B. Farwell, of Illinois; product of the miseries; thinks investigations juvenile, and not worth the attention of a great, serious, matured, and loyal mind.

Abraham E. Garrett, of Tennessee; successor of Stokes, convicted of forgery on the Pension Bureau; Republican.

THE LAW COURTS.

Brandt Redivivus---Pacific Suggestions of the Court.

Examination of Mrs. Brandt Under Sec. 26.

Divorces in this State by Non-Residents---Opinion by Judge Farwell.

The Way They Treat "Non-Resident" Cases in New York.

A Piano War---Scramble for a 10-Acre Block---Leasing Another Man's Land.

Blighted Hopes---Bankruptcy, Criminal Court, and General Notes---New Suits.

The answer of the Assignee of the estate of Ernst Brandt to the amended petition of review was argued before Judge Drummond yesterday, Mr. Homer Cook for the Assignee, and Mr. Ela (of Ela & Parker) for Mrs. Brandt. The document having been put in and read,

Mr. Ela said this was not an answer to the amendments to the petition in any way or shape. It was a new defense. He (Ela) had amended the petition simply by alleging that the wife was without means. They did not answer to that, for which purpose the continuation was had, but set up an entirely new defense.

The Court said the only question was whether, it being the intention of the Assignee to prosecute these parties, the Court would allow the wife a provision during the litigation.

Mr. Ela said that such litigation had not commenced.

The Court asked whether the bankrupt could do nothing towards the support of the wife.

Mr. Ela said that the bankrupt had no means. The rent of the premises was $105 per month.

Before the Court had considered the point,

Mr. Cook asked whether Mr. Ela objected to the answer or not.

Mr. Ela said that he did not regard it as an answer; but, if the Court so regarded it, he should except to it, or move that it be stricken from the files.

Mr. Cook said that if the issue was to be raised in the court whether the wife had a right to the bankrupt's property for her support, then he should ask that the Court inquire into the entire case, not upon that one issue alone, but upon all the facts that have a bearing on it. The original motion was to dissolve the injunction, and he was prepared to try that question here to-day, but if Mr. Ela wanted to go into other matters than those tried in the District Court, he should insist upon the whole question being opened up. He insisted that all that the bankrupt and his wife were entitled to was the property exempt at law; that the wife must look to her husband for support, and that all real estate belongs to the creditors, as in all other bankrupts' estates.

Mr. Ela said that was all very well; but the fact was, the answer was not an answer, and they had come into court for nothing. But, if Mr. Cook was satisfied to let the answer stand, for his part, he was willing to go on with the argument at once; and he would withdraw his motion to strike the petition from the files.

The Court thought the Assignee might file a bill in equity, and, meanwhile, it might be, a temporary allowance could be made, the bill being intended to test the question of the wife's rights, and the allowance continuing so long as the cause was pending.

Mr. Cook should strenuously resist any proceeding of the kind.

Mr. Ela did not feel exactly satisfied to let the matter drop in that way. The injunction was still hanging over Mrs. Brandt's head.

Mr. Cook said he intended to file the bill in a few days.

The Court said it had been conceded by all parties that this conveyance had been made through a third party to Mrs. Brandt; that Brandt was solvent at the time, and had perfect right to make the conveyance. Now the Assignee comes in and alleges that it all belongs to the creditors, and that the conveyance was fraudulent. He thought that nothing could be done until the bill was filed; when filed, he had no doubt that a temporary order could be made by the Court.

A lengthened discussion ensued, during which the jurisdiction of the Court was discussed, and, it being made apparent that the Circuit Court had power to do so, the Court made the following order:

It is ordered by the Court that the order for an injunction of the District Court, made on the Bankruptcy side thereof, be so modified that the said Fredericka Brandt be allowed to collect the rents for the month of February for the premises known as No. 133 Milwaukee avenue, the same to be applied to the support of and maintenance of herself, Fredericka Brandt, and family. It is further ordered by the Court that said Assignee be and he is hereby ordered and directed to file a bill in this court with all convenient dispatch, to test the legal and equitable rights of the said Fredericka Brandt, the wife of said Ernst Brandt, in and to the property above described; and it is stipulated and agreed that the proofs taken and on file in the bankruptcy cause now pending may be used and read on the final hearing of said bill in equity.

Later in the day Mrs. Brandt was examined by Mr. Cook, under Section 26. The witness professed to be ignorant as to several matters on which counsel closely questioned her; but she stated, among other things, that she obtained the money to buy the horse and wagon she pretended to own from the rent of the property in dispute; that she had never paid for the rent-producing property, but was given it by her husband when he was solvent, on a sick bed, expecting to die; that when he recovered she received the rents, her husband paying her $50 per month for the premises occupied by him; and, finally, that she signed some paper, in connection with some $1,500 matter, to Gimbels, Lindauer & Florsheim, but the nature of which she could not state.

TWO ASPECTS OF DIVORCE—TWO JUDGES' OPINIONS.

Yesterday, Judge Farwell delivered an opinion on the application of complainants non-resident in this State. As numbers of such cases are believed to be regularly smuggled through our courts, the opinion will be read with interest. His Honor said:

This is a bill filed by the husband against his wife, for a divorce on account of adultery, alleged to have been committed in this State. The defendant was not served with process. The complainant filed an affidavit, in which it is stated that the defendant hath gone, and resides out of this State, and that her place of residence, upon diligent inquiry, cannot be ascertained. The only service has been by publication under the statute. A default was entered, and upon the hearing of the cause the complainant was examined, being the only witness. From his testimony it appears that he does not reside in this State, but at Detroit, Mich. The question, therefore, arises, whether this Court has jurisdiction of the parties so that, if the offense is proved, a valid decree of divorce can be entered. I do not find any precedent or any good reason to warrant a decree of divorce in such a case. It is by no means certain but that, under our statute, it is necessary that the complainant should be a resident of this State; but, however that may be, it is the generally received doctrine that unless one of the parties is domiciled in the State where the suit is brought, or unless they voluntarily appear, or defendant is personally served with process, the court has no jurisdiction, and cannot enter a decree of divorce that will be recognized as a valid decree by the courts of other States or of foreign countries. Although there is great diversity in the laws of various countries as to what must be the status of the parties, and as to where the marriage contract was entered into, and where the alleged offense was committed, as bearing upon the question as to where the suit must be brought, yet upon the point now before us, there seems to be no difference of opinion or of practice. A due regard for the rights of parties, for public sentiment, and for international law, as generally recognized by the courts of civilized countries, should lead us in a case like this, to act upon such a rule as will be generally recognized as correct. Where there is any room for discretion, a divorce should not be granted by the courts of this State which would be treated as void by the courts of other States. It would be a novel and dangerous precedent to allow a man residing in another State to come, or send here, and have a suit commenced against his wife, she not being a resident of this State, or appearing in the case or served with process, and upon an ex parte hearing to obtain a decree of divorce. The default heretofore entered must be set aside, and the suit dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

In Schmidel v. Schmidel, Court of Common Pleas, New York, on application for an order for publication of the summons, in an action for divorce, J. F. Daly, J., held that, where the defendant is not a resident of the State, no service can be had by publication. That is to say, if John Jones emigrates from London, England, to New York, leaving a wife and family behind him, and, desiring to marry a younger wife, (without the burden of a family) sues for divorce, the mere publication of a summons on his English wife by advertisement in a newspaper which she may possibly never see, is not held to be sufficient.

The contrary is the case in Chicago, and it is the belief of persons who are entitled to respect by reason of experience that seven-tenths of the "non-resident" divorces of the city are procured without any knowledge on the part of the defendant. Many harrowing instances have came under the notice of almost every member of the bar. It is, therefore, a question, whether among the divorce reforms admitted to be necessary, the laws of New York, as expounded by Judge J. F. Daly, may not be profitably followed by Illinois. The following is the opinion:

This Court acquires jurisdiction of all actions in the following cases:

First—Where the summons is served personally on all the defendants in the City of New York.

Second—Where one or more of several defendants, jointly liable on contract, are personally served with the summons in this city.

Third—Where all the defendants are residents of this city and are served with the summons in any part of the State of New York.

Fourth—Where one or more of several defendants, jointly liable on contract, reside in this city, in which case the summons may be served on all the defendants in any part of the State.

Fifth—Where the defendant is a resident of this city, but avoids and evades service of summons, and publication is made pursuant to the statute providing for substituted service. (Laws of 1853, page 974.)

Sixth—Actions against domestic corporations, where they transact their general business in this city, or have an office for the transaction of business within this city, or where such an office is established by law therein.

Seventh—All actions against foreign corporations for any debt or damages, whether liquidated or not, arising upon contracts made, executed, or delivered within this State, or upon any cause of action arising therein, and when the action is brought by a resident of this State for any cause of action.

Eighth—Where the action is for the foreclosure of a mortgage, or for partition, or for the recovery of real property, or of an estate or interest therein, or for the determination in any form, of such right or interest therein; and for injuries to real property where the property which is the subject of the action is situated in the City and County of New York.

In such actions the summons may be served on any defendant, in any part of this State, and may be published against defendants who are non-residents of this State, and cannot be found therein.

Nine—All actions enumerated in Sec. 124 of the Code, where the cause of action has arisen, or the subject of the action is situated in the city. In such actions the summons may be served in any part of the State, and may be published against defendants who are non-residents of this State and cannot be found therein.

The application now made to me is for an order of publication of the summons in an action for divorce, but as it is shown that the defendant is not a resident of this State, and cannot be served with a summons therein; and this action is one of those enumerated in the second subdivision of Sec. 33 of the Code, it is clear that this Court would not gain jurisdiction by publication of the summons.

Application must be denied.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY BURNED IN THE GREAT FIRE.

Mrs. Annie Camerer sues Julius Bauer & Brothers for the value of a piano burned in the 1871 fire, claiming that after she bought it of them, she rented it back to them, having no further use for it, at the rate of $9 per month. She sues for the value, $500. The defendants claim that they are not liable, they having received the piano of the defendant at her own desire to rent out to other parties, not for their own profit, but for hers; and on this point the evidence is conflicting. The young lady and her friends affirm positively that the defendants not only hired the piano for their own use, but have no hesitation as to the exact terms; whereas the defendants are clear that they rented the piano to other people, and became responsible only to the complainant for the money thus realized for hire, and not for the safety of the property. The case went to the jury last night.

SERIOUS CHARGES IN CONNECTION WITH LAND.

James Geary yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court against Buckner S. Morris to compel Morris to specifically perform an agreement for the sale of ten acres of land in the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Town 40, 14, to Sylvester Remington, transferred by the latter to the complainant. Morris is stated to have proposed to complainant to exchange other ten acres for the land in question, which complainant refused; whereupon Morris, it is charged, went to complainant's safe, broke open a private drawer, and took therefrom the contract assigned to him by Remington, which he now refuses to give up. The complainant has always been desirous of paying the balance unpaid by Remington, but Morris has not been willing to receive it, and complainant now prays the Court to decree the defendant to make him a good warranty deed of the property. The block was sold in the first place, in July, 1867, for $1,200.

DISPOSING OF ANOTHER MAN'S PROPERTY.

Charles H. Barmms, in a bill for injunction yesterday filed in the Circuit Court, affirms that Frederick A. Bragg has leased real estate belonging to him, the complainant, to one Andrew Whitson, who is about to erect a building thereon, and he prays the Court to issue a writ of injunction restraining so preposterous and outrageous a transaction. The land is described as Lot 36, in Block 35, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, Township 39, 14; and complainant avers that it is his property wholly and solely, and that it is free of all incumbrances.

BLIGHTED HOPES.

Adella M. and Charles Edwin Coloney; married 23d December, 1852; divorced 13th March, 1873; Kate E. Marsh the cause.

Anna M. Arness and Simon S. Arness; married in Bergan, Norway, 10th June, 1854; divorced 13th March, 1873; desertion, not unconnected with alimony (231 West Kinzie street) the cause.

John Jaeger and Marie Jaeger, *nee* Thiers; married 12th March, 1869; desertion 12th May, 1869; divorce instituted Jan. 2, 1872; divorce granted March 13, 1873.

All by Judge Gary.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The Court, yesterday, allowed the Assignees in the matter of Munn, Norton & Scott to dispose of real estate belonging to the bankrupts by private sale, such real estate being situate in the County of Yerro Gordo, Iowa; in Shullsburg, and near Digging's lead mine, Lafayette County, Wis.; in Corn Planter Township, in Sandy Creek Township, Venango County, Penn.; in Bloomington, McLean County, Ill.; a grain warehouse at Hope Dale, Ill., and another at St. Ansgurs, Iowa.

The building and lot known as 72 John street, was yesterday reported sold by the Assignee of the estate of William Batterman, for $826, subject to a mortgage of $1,000.

A. D. Tingley was appointed Provisional Assignee, yesterday, in the estate of Lewis Robertson et al.

The Assignee of the estate of H. Rheims was yesterday directed to pay $100 solicitors' fees to Stewart & Armstrong.

The Provisional Assignee of the estate of Francis Munson, stationer, West Madison street, yesterday, reported to the Court. He has received from all sources $14,821.81, of which he has turned over $7,940.60 in bills receivable to the Assignee, together with $2,061 in cash, the balance being paid out in small expenses.

CRIMINAL COURT NOTES.

Forty-six prisoners were arraigned yesterday.

Fletcher was sentenced, on plea of guilty of petit larceny, to the county jail for thirty days. Graff the same. O'Brien same. Burke same. Patterson sent, on plea of petit larceny, to the House of Correction for ninety days.

John Driscoll was tried by a jury for petit larceny and found not guilty.

Rudolph Geisert, charged with intent to kill, was wakened up out of his sleep by a colored citizen, and attacked the latter with a knife. He was tried by a jury, yesterday, and found guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily injury.

GENERAL NOTES.

The celebrated "fence" nuisance case, reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, namely, Reynolds v. Guest, before Judge Rogers, was, yesterday, brought to an end by an intelligent jury finding for the plaintiff, $838 damages. Motion for new trial was entered with promptitude and dispatch.

Bert v. The Chicago West Division Railway Company, on trial before Judge Rogers, is for damages for injuries resulting from a collision between the Company's car and complainant's team. Each party blames the other, but the team, being the worst punished, got into court on the right side of the docket.

The suit, Rosenfeld v. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, before Judge Rogers, the facts in which were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was yesterday terminated by the jury awarding the suffering peddler $750.

In Kuhl v. Kubler, before Judge Booth, yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at one cent. The suit was for slander, the plaintiff having called the defendant a thief.

In the Doron divorce case Lowell and Fleng yesterday entered appearance for the General, and the case was set for May 21 next.

In Wolf v. Whisler, an attachment for $565, commission claimed for selling land and other property, the default and judgment were yesterday set aside by Judge Tree, and leave was given to the plaintiff to amend narr, by to-day; defendant to reply by Monday next.

Josephine Hossmann yesterday filed a bill of divorce against her husband Henry, on the ground of cruelty and desertion.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—6,157—Appeal. 6,158—Appeal. 6,159—Charles H. Barmms v. F. A. Bragg and Andrew Whitson. 6,160 to 6,167, inclusive—Appeals. 6,168—Henry Wagner v. Henry Kuhlman; confession, $526.66.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,628—Josephine v. Henry Hossmann; divorce. 42,629—James Geary v. Bucknor S. Morris; bill for specific performance of real estate. 42,630—Albert E. and Sidney A. Kent v. Reed & Dowson; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,631—John S. Curran v. Thomas J. Duffy; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,632—A. T. Johnson et al. v. Alfred B. Westrap; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,633—Appeal. 42,634—Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago v. Hugh Dunn; assumpsit, $2,000. 42,635—Julius Jonas et al. v. Walter Griffin et al.; restored judgment. 42,636 and 42,637—Appeal.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The vast seating capacity of of this long-neglected place of amusement was taxed to its utmost, last evening, on the occasion of the opening performance of J. W. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus. The show has been organized under the most favorable auspices, at a season of the year when the best talent in the country was available, and we look to see it develop into great excellence. There are a few crudities and imperfections now noticeable, arising out of a long winter's idleness, and the natural hitches of a new organization, but the performers will soon recover their wonted suppleness, and then the entertainment will be found one of the most attractive of the kind ever given in Chicago. It is so now, in several important particulars. First of all, James Robinson is the greatest bareback rider in the world, beyond question. Such has been his acknowledged position for years, and when we say that he rides with all the brilliancy and daring, the grace and skill which have made him famous throughout the world, all those who ever saw James Robinson in the ring will know what it means. He has absolutely no rival, and his first appearance in this city for six years had the effect last night of arousing a most excited storm of enthusiasm. Equally pre-eminent in his line is Mr. Frank Pastor, whose peer as a pad rider has never been seen in Chicago. The trapeze act of Shaffee and Whitney is exceeding fine. In the matter of clowns the company is only moderately favored. Mr. James Cooke is a dreary, tedious, illiterate sentimentalist, without a suggestion of genuine humor, not to say wit, about him. Why so tiresome a performer should be called a "jester," passes comprehension. Burke is much better and more clever, though not half so pretentious. The ladies of the Stokes family furnish the indispensable element of female equestrianism, which is not of an over-brilliant quality. Some attention should at once be directed toward the improvement of the orchestra, which seems to be deficient both in talent and training. It should be the policy of the management not to rely upon two or three extraordinary specialties at the expense of the rest of the performance, and such, it is promised, will be the plan as soon as things get into good running order. The opening is most auspicious, and gives token of a circus season of great brilliancy.

THE THOMAS-RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

We are glad to know that the sale of seats for the Thomas-Rubinstein concerts, next week, is going off very rapidly, and that the prospects are that the great pianist and the great orchestra will be welcomed by audiences worthy of the occasion. As the opportunity of hearing such a combination of musical talent may never occur again those who miss the opportunity will make a great mistake. The programmes are remarkably attractive to every lover of music, especially the West Side programme, which, in addition to the Beethoven Concerto, includes a movement from Berlioz's Romeo and Juliet Symphony which has never been heard here.

PRESBYTERIAN CONCERT.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the concert to be given this evening in the chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. The music is under the direction of Mr. D. N. Hood, and will be given by the choir of the church, consisting of Mrs. Farwell, soprano; Miss Holden, alto; Mr. Howard, tenor; Mr. Hubbard, bass; assisted by several others. The affair promises to be very enjoyable, and, as the proceeds go to the fund of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the church, it will, no doubt, attract the full house it deserves.

DRUNKARDS IN STREET-CARS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Would it not be well for the Directors of the street-railroads of this city to move themselves in the matter of improving this mode of conveyance, by placing an extra car on all their routes, for the use of inebriated passengers exclusively? Last evening, on the State street route, I entered a car in which were many ladies, one with a young child in her arms. Close by her sat a drunken man. His offensive and rude behavior in the presence of ladies was an appalling sight to behold—he sometimes throwing himself violently against the lady with the infant in her arms, causing her much trouble to quiet her child and shield it from the violence of this whisky maniac, whose breath was continually effervescing in puffs that were enough to poison the atmosphere of the car in which he rode. Many passengers, myself among the number, concluded to leave the car and continue their journey on foot for many squares, rather than inhale the effluvia.

My plan would be to provide a special car on all routes in the city, to be known as the Bachanalian Palace Car, for the exclusive use of intoxicated persons of all ages. This car should be first-class in all its appointments. The decorations and paintings should be appropriate and artistic. Each panel should represent scenes drawn from drunken life. Knock-downs and drag-outs should be plainly illustrated, to gratify the taste of all the drunken rowdies who would be obliged to use this modern improvement in street-car traveling; and I would advise the representation, by a competent artist, of the historic New York street-car scene, where a worthy man, while protecting a female friend from rudeness, was killed with a car-hook in the hands of the drunken Foster.

THAT CAR-TRAVELER.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1873.

THE HIGHLAND ASSOCIATION.

A movement having been set on foot among Scottish Highlanders in this city to form an association under the above designation, a numerously-attended meeting was held, Tuesday evening, in the lecture-room of the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, when the following were stated to be the objects of the Association: The promoting of social intercourse among Highlanders; the forming of a library consisting chiefly of works of Highland interest; the collecting of curiosities illustrative of the customs of the Highlands; the cultivation of the language, poetry, and music, and the preservation of the traditions, legends, and literature of the Highlands, as also the extending of charitable aid where feasible. These objects having met with the unanimous approbation of the meeting, a large number of those present enrolled their names as members. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected officers for the year: First Chief, George McPherson; First Chieftain, M. R. Bruce; Second Chieftain, James Campbell; Secretary, John MacKay; Treasurer, William McRae; Executive Committee, Angus Macdonald, J. S. MacKay, D. C. MacKinnon, I. S. Macdonald. The next meeting of the Association will be held Tuesday evening, at the same place.

FIGHTING FOR SCHUYLER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your special dispatch from South Bend, Ind., a young man is described as being very anxious to find the reporter of the *Times*, that he might jam him on the nose for writing lightly of the virtuous and truthful Schuyler. Perhaps the belligerent young man remembers a circumstance that occurred at Crown Point, Ind., in the year 1866.

A gentleman took the liberty to speak of Mr. Colfax in a manner that displeased one of the young men of Crown Point, and, for his temerity, the former was instantly knocked down.

The whole affair was instantly carried to Colfax, and, in a short time, the young rowdy received from the Secretary of War a commission as Lieutenant in the regular army, procured through the influence of the truthful Schuyler.

Is there any wonder that young men are anxious to fight for one that pays so well?

D. R. ALLEN.

CHICAGO, March 10, 1873.

Builders' Hardware.

We were never better prepared than at present at our new store, No. 68 Lake street, to fully meet the wishes and demands of carpenters, builders, architects, or those who are interested in building operations in Chicago or the Northwest. Our stock is new and full of the latest and most approved designs and novelties in all the branches of builders' fine hardware. Our prices are of the lowest in this or any other market, and we but ask from intending purchasers an inspection of our goods and list of our prices. Tyler & French, No. 68 Lake street.

Nutting,

the New York Fine Clothier, will show to any gentleman the latest Broadway styles in spring overcoats, at Nos. 320 and 322 State street. See our new shades and shapes for the spring of 1873. Several hundred on our counter to make a selection from.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises at the Institution Yesterday Afternoon--Forty Graduates--Interesting Addresses by Faculty and Students--Alumni Reunion.

The commencement of the Chicago Medical College, a department of the Northwestern University, occurred yesterday afternoon in the college building, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Prairie avenue. The exercises were witnessed by a large concourse of people, who occupied every bench in the lecture-room. The faculty were seated on the platform, Dr. Fowler, the President, Dr. Davis, the Dean, being prominent. The music was furnished by the choir of Plymouth Church, under the direction of I. V. Flagler, and consisted of a bass solo, "Looking Back," by George H. Iott; tenor solo, "Good Night, Beloved," by G. M. Smith; a duet by Mrs. Stacy, and Mrs. Brewer; and a trio from Verdi's "Attila."

After certificates had been awarded to meritorious undergraduates, and to the students who had served two weeks as assistants to the House Surgeon at Mercy Hospital, prizes for the two best theses were presented. F. J. Huse received the first prize, the last edition of Watson's "Practice of Medicine;" and E. E. Loomis, the second prize, "West on the Diseases of Women."

The President, the Rev Dr. Fowler, then conferred the degree of M. D. upon the following-named graduates, handing to every one the parchment which certified that he had successfully passed the examinations: H. W. Alexander, Blue Island; F. T. Allen, Greenville; C. H. Black, Illinois; H. T. Byford, Chicago; J. B. Bradshaw, Fairfield, Ia.; R. H. Bradley, Illinois; Mr. Baker, Iowa; E. R. Bacon, Indiana; E. F. Donaldson, Indiana; G. W. Dodge, Wisconsin; G. M. Emrick, Brookville, Ill.; W. E. Frazer, Illinois; C. P. Gibson, Minnesota; F. J. Huse, Chicago; E. R. Koon, Wisconsin; E. E. Loomis, Janesville, Wis.; Daniel Lord, Chicago; J. H. Lowe, Illinois; Enoch Louis, Iowa; John Lewis, Chicago; Thomas Killough, Chicago; J. McLain, Michigan; J. R. Moore, Wisconsin; J. S. McCord, Greenville, Ill.; J. P. Otto, Chicago; B. J. Perry, Chicago; J. Lichtenberger, Chicago; August Rhoads, Missouri; W. H. Seibert, Wilmington, Ill.; O. W. Spicer, Norwood, Ill.; J. A. St. John, Chicago; D. A. K. Steele, Rantoul, Ill.; J. C. Spray, Chicago; W. H. Smith, Iowa; T. D. Ray, Akin, Ill.; P. T. Harrison, Wapaca, Wis.; W. T. Wiard, Rockford; G. W. Williams, Chicago; Charles Wirth, Chicago; J. R. Walker, Tamaroa, Ill.

Mr. Thomas Killough responded on behalf of the class. He first alluded to the death of three of his classmates, and to the regret entertained by all for their absence; then to the system of study pursued, thanking the professors for their kindness, and the thoroughness of their instruction. He prophesied brilliant success for the class, and had no doubt that the three-term principal in the college would yield fruit which would redound to its credit.

Prof. S. J. Jones then delivered the valedictory. He gave a brief outline of the history of medicine, admonishing the graduates to be unremitting in their efforts to advance themselves in the profession. The great key to success was earnest labor.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the audience dispersed. No one could have regretted spending the afternoon in the college, for the exercises were interesting, and the essay of Prof. Jones replete with information.

In the morning a reunion of the alumni was held in the College, and an hour or two were enjoyably disposed of in conversation and relating reminiscences. Dr. Lyman Ware read an elaborate essay on the history of medicine, showing himself to be familiar with the subject and possessed of considerable literary ability.

Two prizes have been offered for the best thesis upon a medical topic—the first, of $100, by Dr. N. S. Davis; and the second, $50, by Dr. Lyman Ware. They will be awarded at the next commencement, a year being allowed for the selection of the subject and the writing of the essay.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The noon prayer meeting, to-day, will be led by B. F. Jacobs. It is uncertain where he will take them.

Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, bound over Martin Gibbons, Charles Williams, and John Jorden to the Criminal Court, in $300 bail each, for vagrancy.

The eight-hour question will be discussed this evening by the Trades' Assembly, at their hall, No. 155 Fifth avenue. Mechanics are invited to attend.

M. D Chapman, arrested by Detective Flynn for robbing a man of $150 in a Northwestern train, was yesterday morning held by Justice Scully in bonds of $1,000 for further trial.

The alarm from Box 25, at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a small fire in a frame cottage, No. 234 Fifth avenue, occupied by J. C. Pollock as a brass finishing shop. Loss on stock and building $150. No insurance.

The annual election of the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held to-morrow, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at the Book Rooms of F. H. Revelle, No. 114 Madison street.

A gas pipe exploded at No. 107 Lake street yesterday afternoon, in a room occupied by H. B. Gagin & Co. A "still" alarm was given the Titsworth engine, and the fire extinguished after a loss of $25. Fully covered by insurance.

The office of H. R. Vandercook & Co., engravers, No. 66 Madison street, was entered on Wednesday night, and property to the value of $75 stolen. An employe, named Houswer, is missing and it is believed he committed the theft.

A noted thief, named Weed, who "jumped" his bail—$2,500—was yesterday produced in the Criminal Court, and the suit against his sureties, Miss McDonald and George Eager, set aside. He was found in New York.

The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the Chair. The resignation of Special Policeman Horst was presented and accepted. Edward Metzman, Frederick W. Spraner and Charles F. Palmer were appointed patrolmen on probation.

John Renford, a young man about 20 years of age, was run over yesterday morning, about half-past 10 o'clock, by switch-engine No. 64, at Fourteenth street. His left leg was badly mashed, and was amputated by Dr. Sullivan. Raford was taken to the County Hospital. His recovery is considered very doubtful.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Michael White, of No. 7 Spring street, who died on Wednesday afternoon from injuries received on the Rock Island crossing near Twenty-fourth street. Deceased was knocked down by a passing engine. The verdict of the jury was accidental death.

A young man named C. H. Subach, who resides at the Maulton House, on Kinzie street, while riding in a Blue Island avenue car last Wednesday evening, had his pocket-book, containing $64 and a number of valuable papers, stolen. The book was taken from an inside pocket of his ulercoat, without removing the pocket or otherwise injuring the coat.

A young man named Michael M. Dolin, of Chicago, was suddenly killed, on Thursday evening, in the yards of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at Milwaukee. His neck was broken by being caught between two bars of railroad iron. Deceased was about 24 years of age, and had a bank-book in his pocket showing a deposit of several hundred dollars.

A young man named Henry Wolf, has been, for some time past, representing himself as being a brother of Mr. Schwab, of the firm of Schwab, McQuade & Co., commission merchants, on South Water street. In this capacity he has been collecting money for the firm without authority. He was accordingly arrested on Tuesday afternoon, and was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Banyon for obtaining money under false pretences. His case was continued to Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Commissioner Prindiville, of the Board of Public Works, yesterday received telegrams from Messrs. Sturgis and Atwood, Boston architects, inquiring as to the latest date when plans for the new Court-House will be received. Reply was made to the effect that all plans placed with express company on Saturday of this week, for consignment to Chicago, will be considered as within the advertised limit of time. It is thought probable that the plans will not be opened for examination before Tuesday next.

The harness store of Lewis Arnold, No. 50 North Wells street, was broken into, at an early hour on yesterday morning, and $1,200 worth of harness and saddles carried away. The store was entered from the rear by unlocking a door with a skeleton key. The property taken comprised nearly the entire stock of the store, and must have been carried [illegible] in a wagon. A large quantity of tools were also taken, and work could not be resumed in the shop yesterday morning, until new tools were purchased.

The property can be easily identified, and it is hoped it may be recovered.

A woman named Mrs. Crosby has been soliciting contributions for the past week, at the Stock-Yards, for the Foundlings' Home. She raised in that time about $200. Even if she had been authorized by the President of the Home to solicit contributions, her remarkable success would have been worthy of a paragraph. But Mrs. Crosby is declared by the President of the Home to be a fraud, and never to have had any connection with the Home; and, what is worse, the $200 have been appropriated to her own use—and the use of *her* foundlings. Stock-Yard men are notoriously sharp and far-seeing, and it is, therefore, difficult to see why Mrs. Crosby should attempt to victimize them. Perhaps she supposed they entertained more affection for foundlings than most men. Her success among them would appear to sustain that theory.

The gang of thieves of which Tom Allen *was* the leader were again brought before Justice Banyon, yesterday afternoon. They were defended by a bevy of shyster lawyers, who buzzed the witnesses in the case until some of them were completely bewildered. However, they were composed enough to fix several robberies on three of the prisoners. John Maloney and Edward Vine were identified by a hackman as being the men who asked him to take John Allen to the County Hospital the night he was shot. John Bridges and Edward Vine were found in the possession of a quantity of clothing, which was identified by Price & Co. as having been stolen from their store. These three were held in $700 bail each, to appear before the Criminal Court. The rest of the cases were continued till this afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is believed that several more robberies will be traced to Maloney, Vine, and Bridges.

Leopold Cohn was the proprietor of a hat store at No. 471 South State street. A few months since his store was burned out under very suspicious circumstances. He received about $1,700 in insurance. With this he decided to emigrate to Denver, Col. A few days ago he began buying a stock of goods. He represented that he was possessed of abundant means, and succeeded in having shipped to the address of "N. & M., Denver," seven cases of goods, valued at $9,000. His purchases were chiefly made from Pardridge & Co., Nos. 122 and 124 State street, and J. C. Hurch & Co. Yesterday morning these firms received word that Cohn would start for Denver on a noon train. Becoming alarmed, they got out a writ of replevin before Justice Daggett for the goods, and sent Constable George Hartman to execute it and capture the shipper. Cohn was overtaken at Kankakee and brought back to the city. The goods were seized, and will be transferred to the firms which disposed of them this morning.

PERSONAL.

Hon. J. M. Bailey, Freeport, is at the Briggs.

Hon. C. J. Elmira, Fond du Lac, Wis., was at the Sherman yesterday.

The Hon. Jackson Boone, Iowa, was at the Gardner yesterday.

The Hon. W. H. Merritt, of Iowa City, is at the Briggs.

P. D. Armour, Esq., of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

Hon. J. O. Wilson, of DesMoines, Iowa, is at Sherman.

Mrs. John A. Logan, of Washington, D. C., arrived at the Tremont House yesterday.

J. H. Devereux, General Manager Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is at the Tremont House.

Hon. Frank W. Palmer, of Des Moines, Iowa, who bids fair to sink his fortune in the *Inter-Puddle*, is at the Tremont.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: W. D. A. Pierce, New York; E. R. Fay, Auburn, N. Y.; E. A. Gaskill, Philadelphia; J. S. Peck, Toledo; C. J. Friel, Boston.

A. A. Baldwin, W. J. McKinney, J. A. Redington, W. J. Watterson, A. M. Burk, W. A. Andrews, A. E. Figaunier, a party of Cleveland capitalists, are at the Gardner.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: C. A. Cook, Colorado; J. H. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Graham, Ottawa, Ont.; A. M. F. Watson, Brooklyn; Richard Middleton, Keokuk, Iowa.

The following were at the Tremont House yesterday: G. B. Phinney, T. J. M. Sweeney, Bloomington; J. S. McClure, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Willis Brown, St. Louis; G. H. Spencer, Troy, N. Y.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: G. H. Spencer, Baltimore; C. C. Cole, Boston; U. S. Perry, Albany; A. Robinson, St. Louis; C. B. Prescott, Boston; W. T. Tillinghast, Cincinnati; F. L. Greenleaf, Indianapolis; G. R. Maxwell, Salt Lake City; T. U. Burdock, Decorah, Iowa; D. Warner, South Carolina.

Geo. C. Clarke, Esq., has given the library of the public school which bears his name a most entertaining and valuable present in the shape of a complete set of the London *Illustrated News*. If others would follow his example, and put something interesting in the reach of school children, truancy would cease at once.

A young man named George Delaney has been missing since Tuesday night. At that time he went away from his home, No. 14 Fourteenth street. He is about 22 years old, is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and wore a large silver ring with a gold star in it. He had on his person about $100 and a valuable watch. Any information concerning him may be left with the Superintendent of Police.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, is seriously ill.

Ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward had a $2,000 diamond pin stolen from him in Trenton, N. J.

Caleb Cushing was counsel for Caldwell, then for Pomeroy, and finally for Spencer.

Joseph B. Reed, formerly connected with the Philadelphia *North American* as literary reviewer and foreign editor, died last week.

The Rev. Francis L. Patton, of Chicago, will occupy the pulpit of the Third Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, until further arrangements.

Charlotte L. Ames, widow of the late Horatio Ames, of Connecticut, has sued William H. Barnum, of Salisbury, Ct., for $62,500, and Oakes and Oliver Ames, of North Easton, Mass., for $59,000,—claimed as due the estate.

Gen. Caleb Cushing has taken occasion, recently, to express the opinion that Gen. B. F. Butler "combines courage and ability in a higher degree" than any other man at present in Congress. Now let's have Ben's opinion of Caleb.

Mr. J. W. Le Barnes, formerly Provost Marshal at Boston, but now a local politician of some note in Washington, excited much comment at the Inauguration Ball, as he promenaded with a fashionably-dressed young lady of African descent on each arm, or joined with one of them in the waltz.

The ex-Prince Imperial of France is not so very quiet as some people fancy, and possesses a good deal of the spirit of mischief, withal. Recently he threw the contents of an ink-bottle over a plebeian school-fellow, who, forgetting altogether that the thrower of the ink was a Prince, administered to him on the spot what in school-boy phraseology is known as a "jolly good thrashing."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* adopts the eight-page form.

—A bank building is in course of construction near the East St. Louis Stock Yards, the cost of which will be $140,000.

—Poor orthography saved a fellow at Cairo, Ill. He wrote a letter promising to "mary" a girl, and the jury wouldn't make "marry" out of the word.

—It is said that Messrs. Tompkins and Thayer, the large owners of Boston Theatre stock, have purchased the remaining 80 shares held by others, at $1,500 each.

—Gov. Davis, of Texas, reports that a great change has taken place in that State in recent years, and that now there is a general enforcement of the laws and obedience thereto.

—The amount of bullion transported by the Union Pacific Express has increased much since the opening of the new year. During the first ten days of March this Company has brought to Omaha 46,185 pounds of refined bullion.

—Bloomington, Ill., has lately adopted a municipal ordinance prohibiting gift enterprises and lotteries of all kinds, with the remarkable proviso that "Nothing in this ordinance shall prevent any society or organization using an election or other means to raise money for educational, charitable, or religious purposes."

—The Baltimore plasterers have decided to demand $3.75 per day from the 31st of March until the 28th of June, and $4 per day thereafter until the 29th of November, and then 40 cents per hour until the last of the following March.

—A Missouri woman said she gave a railroad conductor a $10 bill; he said it was a $2; she insisted; he persisted; she took out a revolver and snapped it, and he gave her the $8 balance, not wishing to have any dispute with a lady.

—The Illinois Central Railroad Company refuse to sell second-class tickets at Cairo for St. Louis or Chicago to any except negroes. Here is a "discrimination in freights" scarcely just to the unfortunate man or woman who is poor and white at the same time.—*Springfield Register*.

—John Forsyth's paper, the *Register*, is now the only one in Mobile. The *Tribune*, after several transitions, gave up the ghost last week.

—The doctors of Reedsburg, Wis., procured small-pox virus for the purpose of obtaining pure kine-pox virus, and, after using all that was required for that purpose, threw the vials over a fence, which was found by some school children, who carried them to the school and used them for playthings. Two boys took the varioloid, but it is hoped that no more cases will occur.

—Willis Williams, of Islesboro', Me., was out on the ice hunting sea-gulls, when an accidental discharge of his fowling piece wounded him so badly in the thigh that he could not walk. He smeared his dog's face with blood and told him to go home, which the sagacious animal did, and by signs and the blood alarmed the family, and they followed him to the place where the young man was lying. The wound was very severe but Williams is likely to recover.

—Those who participated in the Mardi Gras celebrated in Memphis, did not fail to notice among the masqueraders a woman dressed as a Bacchante, or French goddess of liberty of the Thermidor days, who rode in an open hack, en masque, with one arm, shoulder, and breast bare, and with feet extended from the hack. She was the observed of all observers during the carnival. Next day she was taken sick, and a few days since died from the effects of the exposure, of pneumonia. The unfortunate was a woman of the town, and, in attempting to out-Herod Herod, by taking advantage of the license permitted in carnival times, sacrificed her life on the altar of Momus.—*Memphis Ledger*.

—Houses to be let in flats are growing unpopular in continental Europe just as they are becoming common in some American cities. The Commissioners who have devised and made the arrangements for the Vienna Exposition make proclamation to this effect: "We see," they say, "the plague of houses let in flats to more than one family increase ever more and more. The unfortunately unavoidable consequence of the living of many in a small space, and of the thus loosened family life, manifest themselves in the injury of health and morality. It is for that reason we see everywhere endeavors made to restore again the old family house."

OUR COUNTY HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is certainly an encouraging omen to the lovers of humanity and the fair fame of our city, that the people are demanding better and larger hospital accommodation. We are waiting now to see how long our servants, the Commissioners, will remain silent and disregard our appeals. THE TRIBUNE is doing good service on its own account in the direction of improved accommodation for the unfortunate sick, besides admitting to its columns the ideas of the public, realizing as they do that our respectability as a city, a representative city, is now in the scale, biding the action of those in authority, to preserve it with prompt and liberal local legislation.

The Commissioners cannot make the defence that the people will not bear the taxation needed for the purpose of providing abundant hospital accommodation, and of a quality that the best skill and judgment will indicate. Will we not as willingly—yes, more gladly—honor demands for money to supply everything needed that money can provide for the sick and suffering that are among us, and always will be in constantly increasing numbers among us, as for the building of distant parks, boulevards, drives, and charities abroad? We have accepted millions from our neighbors, sent us in the hour of our need, with thanksgiving that our cry was heard and our sufferings appreciated. Shall we not now, in the light of the fact that our property is worth more than when the destroyer came, hear the cry that is coming to us for other than a pest-house, located in a cesspool, in which to house our sick in our efforts to restore them to soundness? Our Supreme Court does not halt at the fact of increasing expense in remanding criminals for new trial to prevent judicial murder; can our Commissioners aid the murder of unfortunates who are asking help, by storing them away in a foul prison to feed on poisonous vapors? And will not the citizens of Cook County feel as proud of our Commissioners if they will devote even as much time and interest to the consideration of our hospital accommodation as were bestowed by them on the amount of their own pay as our servants? The question is a vital one; it must be met; there is no escape, being only now a matter of time; and, if the ghosts of those who have been carried out from our shameful hospital (?) on Eighteenth and Arnold streets, that otherwise might be with us to-day, could plead the cause of humanity and a new and better hospital before our Commissioners, our pleading would be no longer needed.

MEGGLE.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1873.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There are swindlers in this city representing to soldiers that the Bounty Land bill has passed, and taking from them $10 fees, in advance, by such representations. Will you please tell your readers that the Bounty Land bill did not pass; that it cannot come up again in Congress until next winter; and that all soldiers who locate lands under the present laws will forfeit all right to homesteads unless they go upon the land to live within six months. Those who cannot go upon the lands as settlers had better keep their money and discharges.

Yours, C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

CHICAGO, March 13, 1873.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's office, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 5, 1873.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 m., March 28, 1873, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following stores, delivered in Sioux City, Iowa, or Yankton, D. T., by April 10, 1873, viz.:

250 brls mess pork, with iron hoops on each end.

100,000 pounds clear side bacon, in single gunnies.

700,000 pounds of high-ground, well-dressed, double extra spring or winter wheat flour, equal to sample at this office. To be in round hooped, oak barrels, full head lined, or double sacks, new cotton, and gunny, well sewed, and tied at corners, to contain 100 lbs net.

800,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled corn, in strong, new resewed double gunnies.

24,000 pounds hand picked white navy beans, in square double sacks, containing 100 lbs net, or well coopered barrels, full head-lined.

20,000 pounds of hard, dry soap, packed in strong boxes, full strapped.

1,000 bushels of (60 lbs) sound peachblow potatoes, in bulk.

Bids for part of any article entertained. Samples of flour, beans, soap, and potatoes, must accompany bids.

THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. S.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, to be seen in his office by all. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases, to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

SALE OF SEATS!

for these Combination Concerts at the Star Course depots. For West Side Concert at Bell's drug store, 425 West Madison-st., and Dyche's drug store, corner Madison and Halsted-sts. For South Side Concert at Carpenter & Sheldon's book store, 263 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's drug store, corner State and Madison-sts.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Admission tickets..........$1.50
Reserved seats, main floor..........2.00
Best reserved seats in balcony..........3.00

The Greatest Concert Combination on Record.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN, HENRI WIENIAWSKI, THEO. THOMAS, And his UNEQUALED ORCHESTRA.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT next MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 17, at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church. SECOND GRAND CONCERT next TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 18, at the Union Park Congregational Church.

Special Announcement

For the convenience of those who are unable to attend the Evening Concerts, we are happy to announce that arrangements have been made for a

Grand Matinee,

To be given on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, and that we have secured AIKEN'S THEATRE for this extra entertainment, which being centrally located can be easily reached from all parts of the city. Reserved seats will be for sale to-morrow morning, at the Star Course Depots. Prices $2 and $2.50, according to location.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

NIXON'S.

J. W. WILDER & CO.'S NATIONAL CIRCUS,

THURSDAY, MARCH 13,

And every night and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon; also, Grand Matinee St. Patrick's Day. The best Circus Company in the United States. Among the leading artists will be found

James Robinson,

The champion bareback rider of the world, together with the leading equestrians in the profession, and a large troupe of acrobats, gymnasts, tumblers, posturers, jesters, and clowns, and a fine stud of trained horses, dogs, and buffaloes. Admission—Dress Circle, 50c; Family Circle, 25c; Reserved Seats, 75c. Matinee prices—50 and 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Positively last four performances of the favorite young actor

OLIVER DOUD BYRON

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, the Gigantic California Success,

Ben. McCullough; or, The Wanderer's Divorce.

Matinee—ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
Monday Evening—LYDIA THOMPSON.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Fourth Week of the Eminent Actor,

EDWIN BOOTH

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last nights of

HAMLET.

Saturday Matinee—EDWIN BOOTH, for the last time, as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, } Next week, Julius Cæsar. { Edwin Booth as Brutus. Edwin Booth as Cassius. Edwin Booth as Antony.

Seats can now be secured.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March 11, and during the week and at the Matinees, FIRST APPEARANCE OF FOUR ARTISTS, making the Company the STRONGEST IN AMERICA.

MISS PHILLIS GLOVER, the beautiful and accomplished actress; MISS SIDNEY COWELL, the charming Soubrette. MR. J. W. NORRIS and MISS HATTIE ROCHE, in Bartley Campbell's admirable picture of fashionable life

PERIL; Or, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE CAST.

Order carriages at 10:30 p. m.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

An Entire Change of Programme. First week of the musical burlesque, entitled

HAMLET, Prince of Bridgeport.

MACKIN and WILSON in their Songs and Dances. New Vocal Quartette. The Three Doves. Who Died First. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday evening, March 10, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Chicago's favorite and talented comedian

HARRY LINDEN,

In his great representation of the plantation darkey, as OLD PETE, in Dion Boucicault's vivid picture of Southern life, entitled the

OCTOROON!

Friday, March 14—Benefit of HARRY LINDEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

St. Patrick's Day!

GRAND MATINEE.

ROBERT EMMET.

Songs, Dances, Music, and a roaring Irish farce.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.,

Publish This Day:

I.

Lectures on Light.

DELIVERED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1872-'73.

By JOHN TYNDALL, LL. D., F. R. S., Professor of Natural History in the Royal Institution. With an Appendix. 1 vol., 12mo. With Illustrations. Paper covers, price, 75 cents; cloth, $1.00.

"On quitting England, I had no intention of publishing these letters, and, except a fragment or two, not a line of them was written when I reached this city. I thought it, however, due both to those who heard them with such marked attention, and to those who wished to hear them, but were unable to do so, to leave them behind me in an authentic form. The execution of this work has cut me off from many social pleasures; it has also prevented me from making myself acquainted with institutions, in the workings of which I feel a deep interest. But human power is finite, and mine has been expended in the way which I deemed most agreeable, not to my more intimate friends, but to the people o' the United States."—*Extract from Preface.*

II.

Hand-Book of Social Economy;

Or, THE WORKER'S A B C. By EDMUND ABOUT. Translated from the last French edition. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $2.00.

"M. About's work is as lively as everything which he writes, and is not only amusing, but clear, useful, and sound."—*Saturday Review.*

"Very earnestly do we commend this book to our readers, who will find in it ample justification of our eulogium, and will hardly fail to admire M. About's simple and incisive style of dealing with the great problems of the day."—*London Standard.*

III.

Cooper's Sea Tales.

A new and cheap edition. Illustrated by Darley. To be completed in five volumes, uniform with the "Leather-Stocking Tales." The first volume, with eight original Designs, is now published, and is entitled "The Pilot." By J. FENIMORE COOPER. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers. With 8 Illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. Price, 75 cents; cloth, $1.25.

IV.

The Young Stepmother.

By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. Forming the 11th volume of the New Illustrated Edition of Miss Yonge's Novels. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.75.

Either of the above, when not to be had in bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

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THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—The City in Brief—Amusements—Soldiers' Bounties—Chicago Medical College—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The English Political Crisis; Public Excitement over Foster's Case; A Case of Civil Service Reform—Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly—Notes and Opinion—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
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SEVENTH PAGE—Astonishing Burglary—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—Illinois Penitentiary Investigations—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Hamlet."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Oliver Doud Byron. "Ben McCullough."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Octoroon."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, March 14, 1873.

In answer to the demand of the British Government upon Mexico for reparation for the raids upon British Honduras, the Mexicans promise to do better in future, but refuse to pay any damages.

Two murderers will be hanged in this State to-day. Gov. Beveridge has telegraphed the Sheriff in this city that no respite will be granted Driver. He has likewise refused to interfere in the case of Osborne, the Galesburg murderer, who is to be executed at Knoxville.

When the proposition to repeal the Mayor's bill, under which that official has such powers as those lately exercised in the case of the Police Commissioners, came before the Senate, it received but ten votes. Among these ten were Senators Kehoe and McGrath, of this city.

Later returns from New Hampshire take away one of the three Congressmen which the Democrats were said to have re-elected. In the First District the Republican candidate has been elected by a majority of 200. In the Second Congressional District, the election is claimed by both Republicans and Democrats.

New York has an idea which may be developed into a genuine charity,—the establishment of "diet-kitchens" in connection with the city dispensaries, which shall furnish well-cooked food of a proper character for the sick, and at prices at which the poor may avail themselves of the luxury. Such places, properly managed, will do more good than the medicine-chests.

With the expiration of the franking privilege after next June, no mail matter will be carried free by the Post-Office. This law will require the payment of postage on newspaper exchanges and on newspapers distributed within the counties where they are published, both of which have hitherto been free. The bill reducing ordinary letter postage to two cents failed to pass.

Sectarian appropriations, which have so long been a source of sectarian controversy and public scandal in New York State, are going into disfavor. A proposition in the State Senate, when the Academies bill was under discussion, to forbid any such appropriations, was lost by only one vote. This follows close upon the adoption, by the Constitutional Convention, of a prohibition of similar import.

Upon the reassembling of Parliament, Lord Granville in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, announced the dissolution of their Ministry. Mr. Disraeli has been asked by the Queen to form a new Ministry, but refuses to give an answer until he has consulted his friends, among whom is Lord Derby. The good-will of the House of Commons towards the overthrown Ministry was shown by the hearty cheers with which the introduction of a resolution of confidence was greeted. It will be voted upon when Parliament, which has again adjourned, meets on Monday.

The French Assembly, by a vote of almost two to one, has accepted the report of the Committee of Thirty. The constitutional project prepared by this body gives no permanent form to the Government beyond investing the present Assembly with full constituent powers, and creating a second chamber. Its most important work has been its settlement of the relations of President Thiers to the Assembly as to his veto power, and his right to participate in its debates. In both these matters, despite the pronounced bias of the Committee against him when it began its deliberations, Thiers has won substantially the ground he claimed.

If Washington dispatches may be trusted, President Grant—dissatisfied possibly with his inaugural address—has made a New York reporter the medium for a supplementary statement of his views on the annexation of San Domingo and public affairs generally, as he did once before when the annexation question was pending. After reaffirming his adherence to his present financial policy, his sympathy with the Spanish Republic, and stating that he is entirely satisfied with what he has done in Louisiana and among the Indians, and with the conduct of the people of Utah, he comes to his favorite theme. There is no danger, he thinks, of trouble with Hayti, and he believes that the result of the Samana Bay colonization will be such a development of the prosperity of San Domingo that our Government, in the end, will willingly pay $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 to annex it to this country.

Senator Logan continues his impassioned defense of Senator Caldwell. One of the considerations which he urges in his favor is, that since coming to Washington his conduct has been as proper as that of any other Senator. Senator Alcorn, of the Committee on Elections, while concurring in its report, has taken the precaution of introducing a resolution for the expulsion of Senator Caldwell. This he will call up only if the Senate refuse, on technical grounds, to go behind the ballots of the Kansas Legislature to declare their election void. In commenting on this resolution, Senator Logan exclaimed that there was a desire on the part of some Senators to inflict a vital blow on the Senator before the argument is concluded. Had the Senate, he asked, risen to so high a degree of purity that it was necessary to brand Mr. Caldwell as a villain and a scoundrel?

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday. Mess pork in good demand, and 10c per brl higher, at $14.35@14.40 cash, and $14.50@14.55 seller April. Lard was moderately active, and 10c per 100 lbs lower, at $7.80 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.05 seller May. Meats were in fair demand and firm, at 5⅛@5¼c for shoulders; 7¼@7⅜c for short ribs; 7⅝@7¾c for short clear; 9¾@11¼c for sweet-pickled hams. Dressed hogs were quiet, and a shade easier, at $5.25@5.50 per 100 lbs. Highwines were in fair demand, and steady, at 86c per gallon. Lake freights were more active at 14c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was dull, and 1c lower, closing at $1.20⅜ cash, and $1.20¾ seller April. Corn was less active and easier, closing at 32⅛c for regular, and 33⅛c for current receipts. Oats were dull and easier, at 26¾@26⅞c for car-lots or seller April. Rye was quiet, and ½c lower, at 65c. Barley more active, and a shade firmer, closing at 70c cash or seller April. There was a firm feeling in the hog market during the forenoon, but toward the close prices eased off a little, closing at $4.50@5.10. The cattle market was active at 10@15c decline. Sheep were in good request at unchanged prices.

The long-vexed question of the appointment of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of this State has been settled by the appointment and confirmation of Col. H. D. Cook, of McLean County, David A. Brown, of Sangamon, and John M. Pierson, of Madison. All these gentlemen are identified with the agricultural interests of the State, and, while in no way superior to the appointments originally made by the Governor, are undoubtedly honest and competent persons. Col. Cook was, for a long time, the agent of the State at Washington City to settle the claims growing out of the equipment of troops,—a service which he discharged in a perfectly honorable and satisfactory manner. Prior to that time, he had served through the war as Captain and Colonel of Illinois volunteers. He has since been cultivating a farm of about 400 acres in Woodford, though residing at Normal, McLean County. Mr. Brown is widely and favorably known as President of the Illinois State Agricultural Society. Mr. Pierson is, we believe, a manufacturer of agricultural implements at Alton. The readiness with which these nominations were confirmed shows that the rage for Mr. Morgan was in a large degree manufactured and altogether transitory. It is believed that the new Commission does not embrace any member capable of attacking his colleagues in the public prints, without giving them notice of his intention to do so.

THE ENGLISH POLITICAL CRISIS.

English politics are once more in a state of ferment, growing out of the defeat of the Gladstone Ministry on the Irish University bill. Mr. Gladstone, the leader of the Liberal party, has resigned, and it is announced that Mr. Disraeli, the leader of the Conservatives, has been summoned to form a new Government. During Mr. Gladstone's Premiership, two of the questions which have always distracted Irish affairs have been settled—the disestablishment of the Church, and the extension of tenant right. The third, the establishment of a Catholic University for Ireland, which has always been the favorite measure of Cardinal Cullen, is the real question which has brought about the defeat of the Ministry. The demand of the Cardinal and his party has been that the new University should be entirely free from State control, in order that Catholic youth might be educated as they pleased. Mr. Gladstone was anxious to make such concessions as would save the Irish Catholic vote in Parliament to the Liberals, but could not, with any show of justice, concede such a privilege to the Roman Catholics, after disestablishing the Protestants; and so the present bill was drawn up as a compromise. There are but two Universities in Ireland.—Dublin University and the Queen's University,—the former being practically Trinity College. The Queen's University includes the three Queen's Colleges of Cork, Belfast, and Galway, and, outside of these, no student in the other Irish Colleges can obtain his degree. There are several Methodist and Presbyterian Colleges in Ireland, but their graduates, to obtain degrees, must also graduate in the Queen's University. Trinity College was originally a Protestant Episcopal institution, and its honors were only given to subscribers to the Thirty-nine Articles; but for a long time past it has been a strictly unsectarian establishment, at which all the leading Roman Catholics of Ireland have taken degrees, and in which even Roman Catholic Professors are employed. In the Queen's University, likewise, no special form of religion is recognized, and, with the exception of fellowships, all its honors are open to students, without reference to religious tests.

Notwithstanding these liberal provisions, the Roman Catholic party objects to both the Universities, for the reason that they wish to have their youth educated within the control and under the influence of the Church, and they demand as their ultimatum a charter and an endowment for a Catholic University and College, to be supported by the State, and to be under the absolute control of the Church. This demand, of course, Mr. Gladstone dared not comply with, and, in its stead, made the proposition to abolish the organizations both of the Dublin and Queen's Universities, and to establish in their stead an Irish National University, with power to confer its degrees upon the students of all colleges in Ireland, or upon any student who could pass its examinations. The Bishops, however, refused to accept any such substitute for their exclusive and sectarian proposition, and have labored and agitated against the measure until they have succeeded in defeating it. The entire Conservative vote, evidently for political reasons, in addition to forty-seven Liberals, was cast with the Irish Catholic vote against it; and the vexed question, therefore, still remains unsettled, and will probably remain so for the present, as the political question will now absorb all others. The struggle over the University is now changed into a struggle for political supremacy. The importance of the crisis is indicated by the extraordinary exertions to procure the attendance of absentees in time to vote, messengers having scoured the country, and members having even been brought from Paris by special conveyances. Meanwhile, the defeat of the bill has not resulted in any advantage to the Catholic party; on the other hand, it may prove a fatal blow to the purposes of Cardinal Cullen. The feeling in England against new sectarian institutions is so intense that it is doubtful whether any measure giving to the Catholics exclusive control of a university supported by the State can ever pass, no matter what party may be in power. The proposition made by Mr. Gladstone was one which could not but commend itself to all liberal and thinking people, and would have secured to Ireland one of the best of university systems. The proposition of the Cardinal was, in effect, a demand for the union of Church and State—the most unpopular project (the Church being Catholic) which could be put forth at the present time. When the question next comes up, the decision will probably leave the Irish Catholics farther away from the attainment of their desires than ever.

PUBLIC EXCITEMENT OVER FOSTER'S CASE.

The interest which has been developed in the effort to secure the commutation of the death-sentence of Foster, "the car-hook murderer," is almost without parallel in the history of American criminal cases. It has been worked up shrewdly and systematically. First a family interest, then a Church interest, and finally a political influence were secured in his favor. The petition for commutation, with a formidable list of names, was presented to the Governor. This was quickly followed by the insertion in all the New York City papers of the documents submitted in favor of commutation. These were inserted on the same day, and in the same style, giving the collection the appearance of an advertisement. The publication of these documents was followed next day by editorial comments *pro* and *con*. To these have succeeded columns of communications from the people; and one New York journal says that it has never before received so many letters on any one subject. Public opinion has thus been manufactured until ardent partisanship and violent opposition in Foster's case have taken the place of the regular course of the law. Mistaken mercy and maudlin sentimentality on the one side, and cruel burlesque and savage demands on the other, are the general characteristics of these popular communications. There have been two or three notable exceptions in an attempt to present Foster's claims on legal grounds. The leading feature of this effort is represented by Mr. W. M. Evarts, who holds that the penalty of death must be strictly confined, under the statute, to "premeditated design," or death as the result of the crime of arson. The circumstances of the Putnam murder are then reviewed to show that there could not have been any premeditated design on the part of Foster to produce death. It is held by his friends that the "car-hook" is not a recognized instrument of death; that there were no preparations for the murder of Mr. Putnam; that the act was committed in the heat of momentary passion and under the influence of drink. Another ground upon which Foster's commutation is asked, is that the surviving jurors testify that they agreed upon their verdict upon the understanding that the recommendation for mercy which they made would lead to the commutation of the death-sentence; and they now say that it was just this question of design upon which they could not agree. Upon this statement, Mr. William Orton is at pains to publish his opinion that the sentence should be commuted. From these two points, the friends of Foster diverge into all sorts of trivial pleas of justification. Some of them claim that the demand for Foster's life is more heinous than the commission of his crime, and that he is to be a martyr to public clamor. Others insist that the wound which Foster gave with his car-hook was not necessarily fatal, and that the surgeons who permitted Mr. Putnam to die ought to be hanged if Foster meets such a fate. "A Neglected Wife" even goes so far as to regard Foster as "the noble and sacred avenger of deserted wives;" holds that Mr. Putnam deserved his fate because he was "absent from his own hearth and interesting himself in other women than his own wife;" proposes that a subscription should be started for Foster's benefit, and is confident that thousands of wives would thus testify their obligation to "this noble, misused, and persecuted man." These extracts from "public opinion" will serve to illustrate the degree of senselessness to which a portion of the public can be urged by agitation.

There are not lacking vigorous protests against listening to these false pleas for mercy that is undeserved. In spite of Mrs. Putnam's denial of the charge, there seems to be good evidence that she received a large sum of money from Foster's friends for writing her letter to the Governor. At least, a Mr. William L. Allen, a cousin of the lady, professes to have acted as agent in the matter. There are reasonable appeals from merchants that the Governor shall not commute the sentence until the friends of justice shall be given an opportunity to collect popular protests against the *ex-parte* representations of the family and friends of Foster. It is urged with force and justice that the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals would not have affirmed the verdict if it had not been in accordance with law, and it is held that New York might as well resign itself into the hands of the outlaw classes, if so cruel a murder, so adjudged by Court and jury, shall be permitted to escape the punishment provided by law. There are not wanting exhibitions of absurdity on this side of the controversy. One correspondent sees in it a revival of the Church conflict against the State, and demands that Gov. Dix shall take care to vindicate the latter by allowing the sentence to be carried out. Another thinks that Foster should not escape because he went to Sunday-school when a child, and suggests that even Cain may have gone to Sunday-school, if there were any Sunday-schools in his day, but that this circumstance did not save him from the brand put upon him. A wit paraphrases Gen. Dix's war-motto by suggesting: "If any man attempts to shoot another in America, haul him up on the spot."

There is little doubt that the results of the general controversy are in the interest of Foster's commutation, as it is evident that no public discussion of so loose and vagrant a character can occur without leaving law and justice in the lurch. The plain facts of the Foster case are these: It was regarded at the time of the killing as the most brutal and unprovoked murder that had been committed in years. The case was fairly tried on its merits, and the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The higher courts passed on the trial and the sentence, and found them in accordance with the law and the evidence. It is too late for jurors to leave their jury-box and their oaths behind them, to submit themselves to other influence than that of the evidence, and give an opinion that can overbalance their sworn verdict. Society has claims which ought to be recognized, not to the extent of sacrificing an innocent man, but to demand the punishment of the law on a man fairly convicted of murder. Those who hold that the commutation of Foster's sentence would afford an opportunity for the escape of other convicted murderers, and an encouragement for crime, are undoubtedly correct. This would be equally true of Foster's case or of any other where a clear conviction of murder fails to meet with the punishment provided by law.

A CASE OF CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

In President Grant's inaugural he stated that it had been, and was still, his earnest desire to correct the abuses that had grown up in the Civil Service of the country; that, to secure this reformation, rules, regulations, methods of appointment and promotion were established; and he then added: "My efforts for such reformation shall be continued. To the best of my judgment, the spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained."

One of the oldest citizens of St. Clair County, Ill., is Col. H. Wanglin, a gentleman of unblemished personal character. In the summer of 1861, although the father of a young family of children, he entered the service; and no volunteers from Illinois being then received, the first call being full, he engaged in the Twelfth Missouri Infantry, rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel, was in the battle of Pea Ridge, marched through Arkansas, participated actively in the two sieges of Vicksburg, became Colonel, fought at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, lost his right arm at Ringgold, but very soon afterwards joined his regiment again, and was in all the battles at and near Atlanta, where he and his regiment, in December, 1864, were mustered out. For his gallant services he was made a Brigadier-General, and, if we mistake not, was appointed to the Postmastership at Belleville, under Lincoln's Administration. He has held the office ever since, and given so great satisfaction that, if the people of Belleville had a voice in the matter, he would be elected to the office almost unanimously. He has a very numerous family, and this office was his only means of making a living. Originally a War Democrat, he has, since the war, acted with the Republican party. It is true, he never managed primary meetings, nor did he make stump-speeches, but he did pay his tax to the Grant party in the last campaign when called upon to do so. He gave no encouragement to the Liberal party, and has faithfully performed all his official duties. No charges of personal or official misconduct have been made against him. His assistant is also a veteran soldier, who was Captain in the Forty-third Illinois during the whole war, and who is perfectly competent to fill the office. Monster petitions were sent to the President by citizens of Belleville, asking him to retain Colonel Wanglin. In spite of all this, the President has removed the old one-armed veteran soldier, and appointed in his place a Mr. Taylor, one of the owners of a weekly newspaper, which paper, during the last campaign, did a great deal of that sort of work which falls to the lot of that sort of papers.

The President, in his inaugural, declared his purpose to remove no man except for cause, and then to promote the next in line, if competent. How came he to disregard this promise in the case of the invalid soldier at Belleville? To his credit be it said, General Logan denies all responsibility for this act, but explains that his jurisdiction is confined to the north half of the State, while Oglesby has control of Civil-Service Reform in the southern part, and Gen. Oglesby was embarrassed, as was Herod, by his pledge to the girl who danced before him; and, as the Governor had promised this post-office to a weekly newspaper, Gen. Grant, in the language of the Commissioners on the Civil Service, felt it obligatory on him to violate his own pledge, and the National gratitude to an old one-armed soldier, in order to "carry out the election contracts of members of Congress." He had to execute Oglesby's contract. But is this a sufficient reason to control the action of the President of the United States? In his inaugural he referred to his own services in the war as a vindication of himself from what he called slanders; while here was a fellow-citizen, who entered the army as soon as he did, who fought at his side from Belmont to Vicksburg, who lost his arm, but not his patriotism, and, with Sherman and Thomas, fought until the law mustered him out of the service. Did not this veteran's long service, his disability, and his poverty vindicate him when no man accused him? Did these not offer to the President suitable reasons why he should say to Gen. Oglesby, "I cannot dismiss this old crippled comrade; I cannot take from him the means of supporting his large family; the rules, my own rules, of the Civil Service forbid it, justice and humanity forbid it, and it shall not be done!" But the President did not say that. He removed the old soldier.

The New York *World* suggests that the proper course for the people of Louisiana to pursue now, in order to rid themselves of the imposition of the Kellogg State Government, is to refuse to pay their taxes. There is no doubt that a concerted effort of this kind would embarrass the Kellogg party very materially. It is safe to assume that the great bulk of the property-holders of Louisiana feel that the Kellogg Government, fraudulently elected, and sustained simply by Federal power, is a species of tyranny which they have a right to resist in every way except that of making war on the United States Government. The supporters of the Kellogg Government consist mainly of the negroes and adventurers who are not property-owning people. If the people should refuse to pay their taxes the Kellogg Government would find it a hard matter to sustain itself. It could not borrow money, even if there were no dispute as to its legitimacy, for capitalists are already carrying all the Southern State bonds they care to handle. It would be no easy matter to find buyers if they undertook to sell property for taxes. The Senate Committee have virtually decided the Kellogg Government to be fraudulent, and its tax-levies would likewise be fraudulent if this view should finally be sustained. If money were not promptly forthcoming, the Kellogg Government would be without an occupation, and might prefer retirement to empty and unprofitable honors.

GEORGE DRIVER.

The Convicted Wife-Murderer Must Expiate His Crime.

All Efforts to Avert His Doom Prove Unavailing.

Executive Clemency Positively Denied.

His Existence Drawing Rapidly to a Close.

Only a Few More Hours Remaining for Him to Live.

The Terrible Scaffold Prepared for His Reception.

Scenes at the County Jail During Yesterday.

Parting Interview Between Driver and His Children.

A Comprehensive History of the Murder.

Before the sun sets to-day George Driver, the murderer of his wife, will suffer the extreme penalty of the law; his earthly career will have been fulfilled, and those who are now standing in defiance of the law, on the flimsy supposition that "hanging is played out" in Illinois, may take warning. The scaffold is already erected, and, before 1 o'clock this afternoon, Driver will have expiated upon it his horrible crime, and the community will breathe more easily, satisfied that, whatever may be the fault of the prosecuting power of this city, one man at least has proved that his crime is not to go unpunished.

THE WONDERFUL RESULT

of Mr. Mason's effort to obtain a supersedeas for his client at once created a sensation in the city. So common had the receipt of a supersedeas from the Supreme Court become, that, when the mistake as to Driver's rescue became known, the community was profoundly agitated. A murderer was to be hanged. What a phenomenon! The butcher of his defenseless wife was to expiate his crime on the gallows. This was a novelty which could not be understood. Hence, the few remaining hours of his life were not spent in seclusion. Everybody wanted to see that wonderful creature whose friends were so few or whose organism so deficient that he should suffer the penalty prescribed on the statute-book.

REMOVED TO ANOTHER CELL.

To give the poor wretch all the seclusion that the limited accommodations of the County Jail could afford, Jailer Folz humanely removed him to a cell where the full light of day could shine upon him, and where he could be at a comfortable distance from the other malefactors who inhaled the noisome vapors of the County Jail. Cell No. 1 was vacated for his use. It is located at the northwestern corner of the jail, and there, for but a few hours, George Driver was situated, that he might bid a long farewell to those who alone could claim his tenderest regards, albeit they had unconsciously assisted in reducing him to his awful condition.

There, at noon, the reporters found him. There, too, a motley crowd of persons, led thither by different motives, found him. Before 9 o'clock yesterday morning the sidewalk in front of the jail was thronged with a

A CROWD OF YOUTHFUL VAGABONDS

and adult loafers. Here and there were interspersed men of various conditions, who were attracted by the idea that a man was shortly to be hanged not a hundred yards from the place where they stood. In vain the Sheriff posted a notice that none but those who had business within would be admitted. The Sheriff's office was crowded all day. The jail door was thronged with suppliants, all clamoring for admission. Jailer Folz stood within, and admitted only those whom he knew to have a claim to see the condemned murderer, but even he was imposed on, and the jail was continually thronged.

CELL NO. 1

was concealed from the view of the casual observer. A crowd of men hung round the door all the afternoon, and utterly obscured it from view. As the reporter elbowed his way to the narrow cell, he could see

THE UNHAPPY FELON

standing near the bars in low and earnest conversation with those who crowded round him. One young man, a reporter for a morning paper, had drawn a chair to the door, and there had placed himself in the hope of hearing all that was to be heard of the utterances of the condemned murderer. But even he could not stand the pressure of the crowd, and reluctantly resigned his position. During the past two or three days the unfortunate man has been constantly visited by

TWO CLERGYMEN

of the denomination to which he belongs. The Rev. E. F. Davis, a Presbyterian minister, and the Rev. D. Maclaughlin, pastor of a Scotch Presbyterian Church in this city, have been his constant attendants offering to him all the spiritual consolation that they could give. They have been unremitting in their attendance, and their unobtrusive kindness has been keenly felt and appreciated by the wretched man whom they befriended. In addition to these counsellors, a Catholic priest and two Sisters of Charity visited him yesterday forenoon and remained before his cell door for a few minutes. They found the poor man in a quiet and serene frame of mind. He had resolved in his own mind that

NO EARTHLY HOPE REMAINED,

and resigned himself to the mercy of Him who ordered all things well, even for the murderer, whom society abhors. His tranquillity was wonderful. To the priest and the kind-hearted Sisters he gave gentle and thoughtful answers; to the reporters his replies were equally free, alike from bravado and terror. He was self-possessed, and trusted to no possible contingency to deliver him. He merited his dreadful doom, and, as he said, would hope for nothing to avert it. When Mr. Maclaughlin came to the door, the crowd reverentially withdrew, and allowed him free converse with the man who would so soon be beyond the reach of earthly consolation. Even a dozen or two of curious and prurient outsiders who had sneaked in past the jailer were overcome by the solemnity of the confidence between the murderer and his spiritual adviser, and shrank away to remote portions of the dark and dismal prison. This was about noon, and the crowd was comparatively small. There was

ONE FAITHFUL ATTENDANT

at the door of the condemned cell, a boy about 14 years of age, whose resemblance to the prisoner left no doubt as to his identity. It was Driver's son, one of those who had contributed their share toward bringing about the awful doom which awaited their father. He waited at the door and conversed with his father, shrinking from the perpetual inquiries from the visitors who wished to know who he was. When the clergyman withdrew, he withdrew also, and then the reporters advanced and talked kindly with Driver. He said he had

NO FEAR AND NO HOPE.

There was none for him. He had parted with hope when the news came that he had been deceived on the supersedeas. But there was nothing to say. He did not see his children since his imprisonment, but expected to see them in the afternoon. Then the reporters asked him about his family; whether his parents were living, where he was born, and much to the same purport, his replies to which will be found in a summary elsewhere in this article.

BUILDING THE SCAFFOLD.

While his son was waiting at the cell door, and his spiritual advisers were talking to him, it would be well for the reader to accompany the reporter to the west end of the jail, nearly in the centre of the west wall, where a pile of lumber, rough hewn, was being placed against the wall. Here the Sheriff and two or three carpenters were planning the arrangement of the dread instrument of death upon which the miserable felon was to expiate his crime. Horrible and sickening as the suggestions were, there was yet a fascination about them, such a fascination as Paris felt during the first revolution, when the flash and thud of the guillotine poured forth the noblest blood of France. The scaffold upon which Driver is to die was originally

ERECTED FOR PERTEET

a year ago. When the inevitable supersedeas arrived to save him from the fate he so richly merited, the component parts of the gallows and platform were stored beneath the steps of the old Court-House. Yesterday afternoon they were borne from their obscurity and piled against the wall.

The Sheriff was busy. The pieces were all fitted for one another, but the rough, unseasoned timber had warped, and a great deal of fitting and placing was necessary. Then came the hammering. As each nail was driven into the rickety structure, the blows of the hammer reverberated through the low-roofed jail, and struck a chill into many a heart.

THE HORRIBLE SOUND

awed many a felon into quietude. Now and then a ribald jest was passed from one occupant of a crowded cell to his neighbor, but his tone was hushed with a sort of supernatural fear. As the hammer sounded, the miserable Driver heard each note, and felt instinctively that every blow was driving the nails into his last earthly abiding place. It was clumsy work at the best, and such as should have been avoided. But the jail is not what it ought to be, and there is no place where the echoing could not be heard.

It seemed to those within the wall,
A sound prophetic of their fall,

and to the one particular prisoner it must have been especially agonizing and fateful. He heard it, but he heeded not.

HIS FAMILY,

consisting of his daughter, Belle, a sweet looking little girl of 13 years, draped in deepest mourning for her murdered mother, his eldest boy, and two little rosy cheeked, frightened-looking babies were crowded together before the door of his narrow cell. There were two other figures, his wife's sister, who stood before him, weeping bitterly for their share in the double tragedy. He conversed earnestly with them, and if their sobs did not drown the awful echoes from the scaffold, he could not have heard them, for he spoke low and earnestly to the tender orphans and their surviving relatives. The crowd, vulgar and prurient as such a crowd would be, clustered round the cell like flies around a carcass, and not even the mandates of a couple of bailiffs could instill into them that sense of privacy that even a savage is supposed to feel.

THE MISERABLE MOB

yearned for a word upon which to found a story for their equally prurient companions outside, and the dying charges of this unhappy man were given with as great publicity as the faithless pledges of a bummer politician. Nothing is sacred to the vulgar herd, and not a word of the malefactor's last utterances was lost to the greedy seekers after the horrible.

For nearly two hours the helpless babes remained talking, for the last time, with their dying parent, and during the whole of that time they were jostled and crowded by those human vultures whose morbid curiosity overcame that slumbering feeling of respect for the unfortunate supposed by poets and optimists to be latent in every human breast.

The hammering continued throughout the dreary afternoon. Once only was there a lull. Some portion of the horrible structure had been mislaid, and the work was discontinued until it could be supplied. During the silence that prevailed,

AN EXCITED MESSENGER

demanded admittance to the jail. As he entered his mission was demanded. He exhibited a yellow envelope, marked with the well-known letters of the Western Union Telegraph Company, addressed to Sheriff Bradley. He was directed to the spot where the Sheriff was superintending the erection of the gibbet, and as he passed between the dreary cells, the jailor, his assistants, deputy-sheriffs, visitors, reporters and everybody hastened after him. A life depended on that message. At such an hour it was worth untold wealth to one man. The messenger handed it to Mr. Bradley, and as he opened it the crowd stood with bated breath. He read it, and, without a word, handed it to the reporters, who read as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, March 13.
To T. M. Bradley, Sheriff of Cook County:
I decline to interfere in the Driver case.
JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

The reporters took it without a word, but this was sufficient. It became evident that no hope remained for Driver. His last hours were drawing to a close. His friends retreated to another part of the jail, and there held whispered conferences. The Governor declined to interfere, and he

MUST PREPARE FOR DEATH.

Just at this moment the workmen returned, and once more the horrible sounds of the hammer were renewed, echoing among the cells, and carrying with them the hideous warning of their meaning.

The two clergymen stood a few paces from the cell of the condemned, talking in subdued tones. A gentleman intimated to Dr. McLaughlin the contents of the despatch, and he said not a word. Driver's children were still around his cell, weeping bitterly as he spoke to them for the last time. Their sobs were distinctly audible at a distance, and hard and base indeed must have been the hearts of those whose vulgar curiosity held them near enough to hear his last words.

Dr. McLaughlin took out a card and wrote a line upon it, warning Driver of the refusal of the Governor to change his sentence, and handed it to the doomed man. Driver read it, and was silent for a few moments.

HE THEN SAID:

"My children, the last hope is gone. Your father will die to-morrow. Be good children. Go to Sunday-school. Don't go with bad companions. Go to church regularly. And, above all things, let whisky alone." Here his voice failed him, and his own sobs were mingled with those of his children. He continued to speak to them for nearly half an hour longer, when he bade them adieu forever. He first kissed his youngest child, a pretty little pink-faced baby, 2 years old, who cried without understanding why she cried, except that everybody else was weeping. Then he patted his youngest boy, and told him to be good, and kissed him farewell; then his eldest boy, and then his daughter, Belle, who cried so bitterly that it was painful to witness; and then he shook hands with his sisters-in-law, one of whom was attired in deep mourning, while the other exhibited no outward or inward signs of emotion. It was a sad sight indeed, and no one but felt relieved when the last words of farewell were spoken, and the prisoner was once more alone, to be alone until the hour of his death should arrive.

Still the hammering continued, and the crowd surged around the cells. They wandered up and down the corridors. Loud were the expressions of disapproval that

DRIVER SHOULD DIE AND RAFFERTY ESCAPE

punishment by hanging. All were anxious to see this arch-murderer. They all demanded his blood. They talked as if Providence showed partiality in allowing so black and deep-dyed a villain to escape. While the gallows was being prepared they frequently insisted that Rafferty should be taken out and hanged. When they saw the gallows, and feared that the drop was not sufficient to cause instant death, they demanded that an experiment should be tried with the smooth-faced villain murderer who was smirking at them from a cell a few yards distant. Had the crowd been permitted to choose the victim, as the Jews were called on to choose, they would have chosen Rafferty. And they would have chosen as correctly as their predecessors chose wrongly. "Away with Rafferty," was the common feeling, and if that blessed person could have been reached, he would surely have been the first murderer hanged in the city for several years. As it is, Driver, the murderer of his wife, is the first who will test the strength of that hideous arrangement in the County Jail. So may all murderers perish.

HISTORY OF DRIVER'S CRIME.

The murder for which George Driver will be hung to-day, unless Gov. Beveridge interposes his official clemency, and grants the condemned man a respite or a commutation, was committed on the morning of Friday, Nov. 30, 1872, his divorced wife being the victim. The witnesses to the terrible deed were young children of the parties, and the conviction of the father was entirely owing to the testimony which they gave against him. Some time previous to the shooting, Mrs. Driver, an intelligent and industrious woman of comely appearance, aged about 32 years, sought and obtained, without any difficulty, a divorce from her husband on the ground of drunkenness, and extreme and repeated cruelty. He had beaten her so often, and with such severity, that her friends and neighbors became alarmed for her safety, and compelled her to seek refuge in a legal separation. The Court decreed to her the ownership of the house No. 43 DePuyster street, in which she lived with her family of four young children, and where the murder was subsequently committed, and also decided that she should retain custody of the children. The effect of the divorce and accompanying decrees upon Driver was to make him sober up and attend to business better than formerly. Being a thorough carpenter, he could easily procure a steady situation, and earn good wages. He conducted himself unusually well for several weeks, and on the strength of this record besought his ex-wife, who still retained his name, to allow him to board with her. She at first refused, but upon his promise that he had given up all his bad habits and would continue to behave himself decently, she consented, with the hope that the money he would give her would contribute to the support of the children.

Driver had not been an inmate of the house many weeks before he fell into his old way of living. He quit work and took to drinking harder than ever, and when under the influence of liquor would abuse his children and their mother shamefully. Instead of contributing something to the support of the house, he became a pensioner upon its bounty, and an unthankful one at that. He frequently importuned his former wife for money, but she was compelled to refuse it, for the reason that the scanty earnings of herself and her eldest son were barely sufficient to keep the family from want. Her refusal was always the signal for an outburst of his rage, during the continuance of which he was extremely dangerous. He often beat her and the children, and threatened to shoot them several times unless his wishes were gratified. This conduct became unbearable, not only by Mrs. Driver, but by persons living in her immediate vicinity, who were being continually annoyed by the drunken ruffian. Finally, Mrs. Driver forbade him the house, and at one time was obliged to call a policeman to take him away.

The night before the murder, he stopped at her house against her wishes. He was drunk, and raised a disturbance before going to bed. She determined never to harbor him beneath her roof again. In the morning when she woke him up, she told him to leave the house, and never to return. He refused to go, and wanted to get some money from her with which to buy whisky. She declined to give it to him. He then deliberately drew a small pistol from the hip-pocket of his pantaloons and fired at her. The poor woman was standing within half a dozen feet of him at the time, and three of her children were in the room. The ball penetrated her right side, and lodged near the spinal column. She lived in great agony for three days, and by her death another brutal murder was consummated.

Driver ran away from the house after firing the fatal shot, and returned in the afternoon drunk. He was arrested by a policeman in the room where his wife lay dying. In answer to the question, "Why did you shoot your wife?" he replied, "That is my business."

At the inquest which was held on Tuesday, Dec. 3, George Driver, William Driver, and Mary Driver, children of the murderer and his victim, testified to what they saw. They all agreed in the statement that their mother had treated their father gently and mildly, and that he deserved no such treatment, for he was always drunk, quarrelsome, and abusive. The result of the investigation was that the Coroner committed Driver to jail.

At the January term of the Criminal Court of this county, his counsel, Mr. John Mason, made application for a change of venue to Lake County. The application was received and entered on the records of the court, and at the commencement of the February term, when the murderer was ready for trial, it was called up. About this time, however, an honest jury in Will County sentenced the negro wife-murderer, Pertect, to death, and an honest jury of Lake County treated the police-killer, Rafferty, in a similar manner. The unlooked-for result of those two country trials alarmed Driver, and, when his case was called, he requested, in person, that his application for a change of venue might be overruled. The Court accommodated him, and the trial proceeded. His children, George Driver, aged 11; Isabella Driver, aged 9; Mary Driver, aged 13; and William Driver, aged 14, testified against him, telling such tales as convinced the jury that he was deserving of no clemency at their hands. Some evidence as to character was introduced by the defence. This was on the 10th of February. On the 11th the case was continued, and the arguments of counsel heard. Mr. Mason, for Driver, pleaded for the life of his client in a long speech. He said that a deliberate intention to kill had not been proved against the prisoner, who had gone with his wife and bought a turkey for Thanksgiving dinner, and had sat down and eaten with his family. Driver obtained the pistol from his son in order to defend himself against robbers, and had no intention of using it upon his wife when he drew it from his pocket. The State's Attorney replied in a brief and pithy speech, which summed up all the evidence in the case concisely. The jury then retired, and after about half an hour's deliberation, rendered a verdict of willful murder, and fixed the penalty at death by hanging.

The customary application for a new trial was made and argued, but the Court overruled it, deeming that the man had had justice done him. Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Court, was asked for a supersedeas. The result of that application is too recent and too well known to the readers of this paper to need any further explanation.

BILLIARD-PLAYING.

A person named Bessunger, who enjoys the reputation of being a billiard-player of some skill, has been doing some challenging lately. He tried Rhines, but Rhines was a man of too much sense to have anything to do with him. His answer to Bessunger's challenge showed that conclusively. Other players in this State were included in the challenge, however, and a man has been found who feels competent to respond with money. His name is Slosson. He has no public notoriety, but he is known in private as a fine player. He called around to Tom Foley's room last evening, and placed $125 in the hands of Mr. Foley as half-forfeit for a four-ball game of any number of points for $250. Mr. Foley notified Bessunger and his backer, Forhan, but the only response he received was that they would call around in the morning and fix matters up the best way they could. The financial condition of these persons appears to be very weak, especially in view of the challenge of a week ago or more, and of a recent extremely ungrammatical and impertinent letter in a New York sporting paper called the *Clipper*.

The Recent Boston Fire.

BOSTON, March 13.—The Coroner's jury, on the deaths caused by the recent Hanover street fire, declare the building to have been faulty and unsafe in construction; that the passages for egress were entirely inadequate for the protection of life in case of fire. The jury suggest that the City Government, and others having authority, see that all buildings used for mechanical purposes, in which is stored, or to be stored, combustible material, be thoroughly inspected, and provision made for the preservation of life, so that a similar calamity will not be repeated.

A Pennsylvania Dollinger.

WILLIAMSPORT, March 13.—The Clergyman's Association of this city publish resolutions sympathizing with Father Stocks' movement against the absolute power of American Bishops, which they regard as involving the general interests of citizens, and hail it as the dawn of a new era which will liberalize the Catholic Church so as to place her within the limits of the evangelical fraternity. The publication excites much comment.

Escaped Convict Captured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENVILLE, O., March 13.—William Shaid, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in December last, and broke jail on Jan. 12, was recaptured, this morning, at the house of his uncles, J. and L. Shaid, on Main street, by Officer C. W. Page and Sheriff Wilson, and lodged in his old quarters.

The Forgeries on the Bank of England.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Three London detectives arrived here from Ottawa, last night, with instructions to intercept the arrival of an agent, with some part of the proceeds of the fraud lately practised upon the Bank of England. They hope to arrest a person implicated in the frauds, whose arrival is daily expected.

The Cattle-Disease.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., March 13.—An epidemic is raging amongst the cattle in this vicinity, with fatal results in most cases. In the pens at the Rossville distillery forty-nine out of a lot of sixty-two have died since Tuesday, and numbers are dying hourly. What the disease is has not yet been determined.

Spring Overcoats

for all ages, at Nutting's, Nos. 320 and 322 State street. I am opening for the spring trade the largest assortment of spring overcoats, in all the new shades and shapes, ever offered in this market. The "Card" of the season will be found at the above numbers. No other house can show my styles.

Collars.

Travelers of all kinds leaving Chicago, should take with them a supply of Elmwood or Warwick Collars. They will always have a nice collar to wear, and escape that bane of travelers, hotel washing, which is another name for a "draft on the pocket."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners Nominated and Confirmed.

The Bill to Repeal the Mayor's Act Defeated in the Senate.

Senate Bill Passed to Regulate the Forfeiture of Life Insurance Policies.

Proposed Amendments to the Municipal Incorporation Act.

Several Important Bills Passed in the House---State Finances.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 13.—Ex-Senator Adams, of Stephenson, declined the nomination for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, and many Republican Senators, including Mr. McCree's friends, having objected to Mr. Reynolds, the Governor substituted the name of Col. H. D. Cook, and sent it in with those of David A. Brown, of Sangamon, and John Pearson, of Madison. The nominations were taken up in the Senate, when Mr. Hinchcliffe moved to refer to the Railroad Committee, which was lost,—31 to 11. Mr. Cusey called for a division of the question, desiring a separate vote on each name. Mr. Casey believed the question was indivisible. The Chair ruled that it was. Mr. Casey appealed. Mr. Burns wanted to know, if two were confirmed, which of the two holding over could continue Commissioners. Mr. Brown said there were some present who desired to vote for all the nominations, but if two were confirmed and one rejected, it would be unfair to the minority. Mr. Casey withdrew the appeal. Mr. Hampton moved to take up the last name first. Mr. Williamson did not know who the men were, and if the names were forced upon the Senate at that time he would be compelled to vote against confirmation. Mr. Hinchcliffe understood a bill was pending for the abolition of the Railroad and Warehouse Board, and until that was settled he would vote against confirming any Commissioners. Let them send the whole question to the people. Mr. Steel believed it was the duty of the Senate to pass upon the names just as much as it was the duty of the Governor to send them in. He was compelled by his oath to vote for or against these men. He would do so. He did not believe in always running back to the people. Of the minority on that floor none had been represented by the Governor on the Board. He would vote for every name sent in without regard to party. He had investigated the men's antecedents, and believed they were all eminently qualified for the position. Mr. Burke would not vote for any of them for Mr. Hinchcliffe's reasons. Mr. Hampton was glad the Governor had sent in a minority man, as all the people were interested in the great question. From what he knew, all the nominees were excellent men. He wanted to show the minority the Republicans were ready to indorse their representative, and therefore desired to vote on his name first. The motion was declared out of order.

H. D. Cook, of McLean, was confirmed—yeas, 36; nays, 10. David A. Brown, of Sangamon—yeas, 38; nays, 8; John M. Pearson, of Madison—yeas, 37; nays, 9. Col. Cook has been a resident of McLean County for twenty-one years, was elected to the Legislature in 1861, resigned, went in the army, served three years, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He was returned to the Legislature in 1865, and soon after appointed State Agent to care for disabled soldiers in the field, performing his duty to the satisfaction of Gov. Oglesby, who subsequently sent him to Washington to settle the claims of the State. This important service was finished a year ago. Col. Cook resides on a farm near Normal, and is known as a man of force and ability. The Commission is generally regarded with satisfaction, and every one is relieved at this solution of a question that has caused considerable unpleasantness. The appointment of one minority Commissioner has created an excellent feeling, the only grumblers being a few Republicans who did not secure the appointment of Mr. Morgan. The new Commission will organize and go to work in a few days. Mr. Raymond will probably be retained as Secretary of the new Board, on account of his experience and familiarity with the business of the office.

STATE HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

The Senate passed the State House Appropriation by a unanimous vote of 43. The amount is $1,000,000.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

The bill to repeal the Mayor's act came up in the Senate on the third reading, when Mr. Dow spoke against its passage, opposing the incongruities and inconsistencies of the bill. The Chicago fire was caused by a demoralized Fire Department. The removal power, limited by the "advice and consent" of the Council, amounted to nothing, because no Mayor with self-respect would attempt a removal under such circumstances. Depriving him of the removal power was reducing him to the condition of a mere figure-head, upon whom certain responsibilities for the preservation of law and order were imposed, while at the same time he was divested of all authority to maintain peace. The section depriving the Mayor of the power to veto part of an ordinance was taking away from him the power to defeat iniquitous measures and steals. He trusted the bill would be defeated. Mr. McGrath said the bill had been prepared with great care by the Committee. The existing law would expire in a year, showing that the General Assembly doubted very much the propriety of conferring permanently upon the Mayor of Chicago the additional powers contained in the Mayor's bill. That measure might have been necessary on account of the demoralization of the Police and Fire Departments after the great fire. The Fire Department was now as it was after the fire. It was not changed. The Chief was the same, and so were the men. The Mayor had not made one solitary change in the department. It was the same as it was before, and he believed it was a good department. The Council would acquiesce in the removal of officers if they were corrupt, and the arbitrary power in the hands of the Mayor was wrong. It required two-thirds of the Council to appropriate money,—as many as was necessary to pass the ordinance over the veto. The discriminating veto power was unnecessary. The Mayor's bill was special legislation, and should be repealed. Mr. Cummings moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the bill failed to pass—yeas, 10; nays, 31. Mr. Waite entered a motion to reconsider.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The House passed a number of its own bills, including the Hopkins Game law; that authorizing cities to construct and maintain water-works; permitting the granting of injunctions on Sundays; allowing $1 a day to Coroner's jurors in counties of the first and second class, and nothing in counties of the third class; giving jurors in civil and criminal cases $1.50 a day, and 5 cents a mile, in counties of the first and second class, and in counties of the third class (Cook) only 10 cents a mile for actual travel.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. Shaw, Chairman of the Judicial Department Committee, moved to suspend the rules to report back the Apportionment bill, without amendments, and it prevailed,—82 to 23,—indicating that it would hardly pass with the emergency clause, when it comes up as the special order to-morrow morning.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The Senate Finance Committee presented a report on the State finances, showing that on Feb. 1, 1873, there was in the State Treasury the following amounts:

State revenue fund	$465,838.04
State interest fund	17,855.46
State school fund	61,287.50
Canal redemption fund	1,350.76
State debt fund (2 mill tax)	4,964.14
Total State funds	$551,295.90
Delinquent land tax (unclaimed)	331.06
Local bond funds	584,255.98
Total funds, not State	$584,587.04
Total money in State Treasury Feb. 1, 1873	$1,135,882.94

The estimated amount to be paid on appropriations up to July 1, 1873, is $540,614.37. The amount to be paid out of the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1874, according to probable appropriations yet to be made, is $3,131,856.35, and the amount for the two years ending June 30, 1875, is $4,737,281. The Committees think that of the total amount asked for appropriations, $904,313.23 should not be granted, because not necessary, but that a total of $3,832,968 will be necessary, and should be granted. Of the latter amount only one-half should be paid from the fund in the Treasury July 1, 1873, to be received from the assessment of 1872, and the remainder from the tax obtained from the assessment of 1873. The money is to be raised by taxation, which can be done without much increase of the amount of taxation on the assessment of 1873 over the amount collected on the assessment of 1872. The Committee suggests that to the amount of the revenue for 1873 be added the amount of the "Chicago lien tax," raised in 1871 and 1872. In 1872, the rate for revenue purposes was 35 cents and 2 mills, and the Chicago lien 15 cents on $100, making a total of 50 cents and 2 mills. If the valuation of this year should be the same as last the rate would bring at least $2,188,500. The result would be as follows:

Amount of State revenue required for two years	$3,832,968.00
Estimated State revenue in Treasury July 1, 1873	$125,223.17
Estimated State revenue on assessment of 1872	1,500,000.00
Estimated State revenue on assessment of 1873	2,188,500.00
Total estimated State revenue for two years	$3,813,723.17
Difference	$19,224.83

The State indebtedness is as follows:

State bonded debt	$1,710,745.00
Canal redemption debt	1,081,717.57
Debt to school, college and seminary fund	1,165,407.32
Total Feb. 1, 1873	$3,957,869.89

The Committee believing that a fixed sum would be better than a fluctuating tax, recommends that $1,000,000 be raised as a substitute for the two mill school-tax.

The report was laid on the Senate table.

THE FREE AND EASY PROGRAMME.

Mr. Hesing and Mr. Jake Rehm appeared upon this horizon this morning. It is understood they came down to fix a variety of questions that now vex the General Assembly. It is reported that they desire the passage of the West Side Park bill, the repeal of the Mayor's bill, the abolition of the Liquor law, and to fix up the political slate for Chicago next fall. It seems that a "Free-and-Easy" ticket is to be run in Chicago, and attempt made to consolidate the Germans and Irish—a new amalgam. The programme was that Senator McGrath should be the candidate for Mayor, so as to catch and keep his countrymen, while Mr. Hesing took care of his, and forced them to vote as he desired. The bottom fell out of that arrangement, McGrath declining to immolate himself, and now it is rumored that the Hon. John M. Rountree will be the Free-and-Easy candidate for the highest civic office. It is claimed that he is exceedingly popular among the Irish population, having been a Democrat all his days up to last year, when he turned round, ran on the Grant ticket, and became "a cedar in Lebanon." Such is understood to be the Free-and-Easy programme. The only requisite to carry it out is a majority of votes.

INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Stewart, of McLean, offered a resolution requesting Congress to submit to the people an amendment to the Federal Constitution, declaring all railways public highways, authorizing Congress to establish and control inter-State or through rates of transportation, and authorizing State Legislatures to establish and control local rates. It was made a special order for Thursday next.

ASSETS OF DECEASED PERSONS.

The Senate passed the Casey bill to compel persons who have knowledge of the assets of a deceased person to testify what they know.

BOARD OF TRADE BILLS.

The Warehouse Committees are doing nothing with the Board of Trade bills relative to the creation of a Warehouse Board or the grading of grain, and it is understood they will not be taken up in committee until it is too late. They are to be beaten by deliberate slothfulness.

NON-FORFEITURE OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

The Senate passed the following:

A BILL for an act to regulate the forfeiture of life insurance policies.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That no policy of life insurance hereafter issued by any company incorporated in this State shall be forfeited or become void by reason of the non-payment of any premium thereon, at any time after the payment of the first annual premium, any further than as to the right of the party insured therein to have it continued in force beyond a certain period, to be determined as follows, to-wit: The net value of the policy when the premium became due and is not paid, shall be ascertained according to the "combined experience" or "actuaries'" rate of mortality, with interest, at 4 per centum per annum, and, after deducting from such net value any indebtedness of the insured to the company upon such policy, for or on account of unpaid or deferred premiums thereon, or premium notes given therefor, six-tenths of what remains in cases in which the first annual premium has been paid, and seven-tenths in cases in which the second annual premium has been paid, and eight-tenths in cases in which the third or any subsequent annual premium has been paid, shall be considered as a net single premium of temporary insurance, for a term to be determined according to the age of the party insured at the time of the default in the payment of the premium, and the rate of mortality and interest as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. If the death of the party insured occurs within the term of temporary insurance, as determined according to the preceding Section, and if no condition of the insurance other than the payment of premiums has been violated by the insured, the Company shall be bound to pay the amount of the policy, the same as if there had been no default in the payment of premium, anything in the policy to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, that notice of the claim and proof of the death shall be submitted to the Company within ninety days after the decease: *Provided, also*, that the Company shall have the right to deduct from the amount insured in the policy, the amount at 6 per cent interest per annum, of the premiums that shall have been forborne at the time of such decease, not exceeding, however, in any case, the premiums charged by the Company for an ordinary life-policy at the date of the policy, and, in cases of extra risks, such further sum as the Company may have charged as an extra premium, with interest on such premiums at 6 per cent, as herein provided.

SEC. 3. This act shall be printed in all policies hereafter issued by life insurance companies of this State.

MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION ACT.

Following are the amendments to the Municipal Incorporation act, introduced by Mr. Wicker with the intention of making it suit the circumstances of Chicago:

A BILL for an act to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That Section 1 of said act be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. Any city now existing in this State may become incorporated under this act in the manner following: Whenever one-eighth of the legal voters of such city, voting at the last preceding municipal election, shall petition the Mayor and Council thereof to submit the question, as to whether such city shall become incorporated under this act, to a vote of the electors in such city, it shall be the duty of such Mayor and Council to submit such question accordingly, and to appoint a time and place or places at which such vote may be taken, and to designate the persons who shall act as judges at such election: *Provided, however*, that in all cities in this State that shall not have become incorporated under this act, there shall be submitted to the vote of the electors of every such city, at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1873, and at the general election to be held every two years thereafter, the question whether such city shall become incorporated under this act.

SEC. 3. That Section 7, or Article 2, of said act be amended to read as follows:

Section 7. The Mayor shall have power to remove any city officer appointed by him or any of his predecessors in office, whenever he shall be of the opinion that the interests of the city require such removal, but he shall report his reasons for such removal to the City Council at its next meeting.

SEC. 3. That Section 9, of Article 2, of said act be amended to read as follows:

Section 9. He may release any person imprisoned for violation of any city ordinance, but he shall report to the City Council his reasons for the release of any person, if requested by the City Council, within thirty days after such release.

SEC. 4. That Section 9 of Article 5 of said act be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 9. The City Council or Board of Trustees shall have power to provide by ordinance that every person so committed shall be required to work for the corporation at such labor as his or her strength will permit, within and without such prison, workhouse, house of correction, or other place provided for the incarceration of such offenders, not exceeding ten hours each working day, and for such work the person so employed to be allowed, exclusive of his or her board, $1 per day for each day's work on account of such fine and costs.

SEC. 5. That Section 12 of Article 5 of said act be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 12. The city or village Government shall have jurisdiction upon all waters within or bordering upon the same, to the extent of three miles beyond the limits of the city or village, but not to exceed the limits of the State, and the city or village Government shall have full police power over all railroads within the limits of such city or village, for the protection of the inhabitants thereof, or the property of such inhabitants. If the Board of Trustees of any village, or the City Council of any city wherein any street, alley, highway, or public thoroughfare of such village or city crossed by the track or tracks of any railroad on a level therewith, shall be of the opinion that it is necessary for the security of the public that a viaduct or bridge be erected over such railroad track or tracks, at the point where such track or tracks cross such street, alley, highway, or thoroughfare, the Trustees of any such village or the City Council of any such city, may, by ordinance or resolution, order any corporation to which such railroad track or tracks belong, or the corporation using or operating the same, to construct at its own expense, such bridge or viaduct, and the necessary approaches thereto, in such manner and of such materials, and within such time, not less than three months, as in such ordinance or resolution may be provided. A certified copy of such resolution or ordinance shall served upon any President, Secretary, officer or agent of such corporation within ten days after its passage. If such corporation shall neglect or refuse to construct any such viaduct or bridge within the time and in the manner and of such material as directed or provided in such ordinance or resolution, the Trustees of such village or the City Council of such city may file a petition in any court of record in the county where such city or village may be situated, for a mandamus to compel such corporation to construct such viaduct or bridge, and comply with such ordinance or resolution, or such village or city may elect to construct such viaduct or bridge and the approaches thereto, and may institute and prosecute to final judgment and execution in any court proper to try the same, an action on the case against such corporation, to recover the amount of all charges, damages, expenses, labor, and services occasioned by the construction of such viaduct or bridge, and the approaches thereto, with costs of suit. At any time after such neglect or refusal, such city or village may, by ordinance prohibit the use of steam-power over or upon such track or tracks at such crossing of such street, alley, highway, or thoroughfare, until such viaduct and approaches shall be erected.

SEC. 6. That Section 4 of Article 8 of said act be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the officer collecting such tax to settle with and pay over to the said Treasurer, as often as once in two weeks from the time he shall commence the collection thereof, all such taxes as he shall then have collected, until the whole tax collected shall be paid over. The City Council of any such city shall have power in lieu of the mode of levying and of collecting city taxes and special assessments by this act provided, to assess property by its own officers for city taxation, and levy taxes upon such assessment, and collect such city taxes and special assessments levied by the city, or by its authority under and according to the provisions of act entitled "An act in regard to the assessment, levy, and collection of taxes by incorporated cities in this State," passed by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly; but nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent any such city at any time having the assessment for, and the levy and collection of its taxes and special assessments made in the manner in this act provided.

OF INTEREST TO TRADES'-UNION MEN.

The following, introduced by Mr. McGrath, passed the Senate:

A BILL for an act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend Chap. 30 of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Criminal Jurisprudence,'" approved Feb. 13, 1863.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That an act entitled "An act to amend Chap. 30 of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Criminal Jurisprudence,' approved Feb. 13, 1863, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

Section 1. If any person shall, by threat, intimidation, or unlawful interference, seek to prevent any other person from working, or from obtaining work, at any lawful business on any terms that he or she may see fit, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $100.

SEC. 2. If any two or more persons shall combine for the purpose of depriving the owner or possessor of property of its lawful use and management, or of preventing by threats, suggestions of danger, or any unlawful means, any person or persons from being employed by, or obtaining employment from any such owner or possessor of property, on such terms as the parties concerned may agree upon, such persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 3. If any person shall enter the coal-banks of another without the express or implied consent of the owner or manager thereof, after notice that such entry is prohibited, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding $500, or imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 4. If any person shall enter the coal-banks of another with intent to do injury thereto, or by threats, intimidations, or other unlawful proceedings, to cause any person employed therein to leave his employment, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding $500, or imprisoned in the County Jail not exceeding six months, or both.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 13.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SHELDON—A resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Champaign County in regard to fees and salaries. Also from the tillers of the soil, requesting further railroad legislation.

By Mr. MURPHY—For the repeal of the Temperance law, signed by 300 citizens of Perry County.

By Mr. SHEPARD—Requesting the passage of House bill 371, to improve the practice of dental surgery.

SENATE BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

Bill 73, to amend Chapter 30, Revised Statutes, entitled "Criminal Jurisprudence." Passed—yeas, 40; nays, none.

Bill 77, to regulate the forfeiture of life insurance companies. Passed—yeas, 41; nays, none.

Bill 104, to repeal Sec. 25 and amend Sec. 28 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate cities, towns, and villages." Recommitted to the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, on account of clerical errors.

Bill 107, to amend an act entitled "An act in regard to the administration of estates," approved April 1, 1872. Has an emergency clause. Passed—yeas, 41; nays, none.

Bill 200, to amend the law concerning conveyances. Passed—ayes, 37; noes, 2.

Bill 142, to further define the duties of Masters in Chancery, and secure the prompt discharge of such duties. Passed—ayes, 32; noes, 4.

Bill 176, to amend an act concerning corporations. Passed—ayes, 35; noes, 1.

NEW BILLS.

By Senator SHORT—To repeal an act in relation to County Court in Vermillion County.

By Mr. HAMPTON—To amend Section 6 of act entitled an act to provide for the health and safety of coal miners.

On motion, Mr. STARNE called up Senate bill 21, a bill making appropriation to complete the new State House, and it was ordered to a third reading.

SENATE BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

Consideration of bills on third reading resumed.

Bill 262, for the removal of city officers, and conferring additional powers and duties upon Mayors.

An executive message was received, laying before the Senate the annual report of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Reform School. Also, nominations for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

The previous question on the passage of the bill was ordered. The bill was lost—ayes, 10; noes, 31.

YEAS.

Brown,	Glenn,	Lee,
Burke,	Hinchcliffe,	McGrath,
Burns,	Kehoe,	Starne.
Donahue,		

NAYS.

Baldwin,	Hampton,	Strong,
Brooks,	Hundley,	Upton,
Casey,	Jacobs,	Voris,
Castle,	Nicholson,	Waite,
Crews,	Palmer,	Ware,
Cummings,	Patterson,	Warren,
Cunningham,	Reynolds,	Whiting,
Cusey,	Sanford,	Wilcox,
Dow,	Shepard,	Williamson,
Ferrell,	Steel,	Yager.
Green,		

A motion to reconsider was entered by Mr. WAITE.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Under a suspension of the rules the Governor's message in reference to Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners was taken up.

A motion to refer to Railroad Committee was lost—ayes, 11; noes, 31.

On motion each name was considered separately.

Appeal was made from the Chair by Mr. CASEY in regard to his decision that the Commission's confirmation be separately considered. Withdrawn.

A motion to postpone until Tuesday was lost.

For the confirmation of H. D. Cook:

YEAS.

Archer,	Green,	Sheldon,
Baldwin,	Hampton,	Shepard,
Brooks,	Jacobs,	Short,
Brown,	Kehoe,	Starne,
Burns,	Lee,	Steel,
Casey,	McGrath,	Upton,
Castle,	Murphy,	Voris,
Crews,	Nicholson,	Waite,
Cummings,	Palmer,	Whitney,
Cunningham,	Patterson,	Wilcox,
Ferrell,	Reynolds,	Yager—36.
Glenn,	Sanford,	

NAYS.

Burke,	Hinchcliffe,	Thompson,
Cusey,	Hundley,	Warren,
Donahue,	Strong,	Williamson—10.
Dow,		

On the confirmation of David A. Brown,—yeas, 38; nays, 8,—Messrs. Burke, Crews, Hinchcliffe, Palmer, Patterson, Strong, Warren, and Williamson voting in the negative.

For the confirmation of John W. Pearson,—yeas, 37; nays, 9,—Messrs. Burke, Donahue, Dow, Hinchcliffe, Palmer, Strong, Thompson, Warren, and Williamson.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. CUSEY—Asking Congress to prepare an amendment to the Constitution making railroads public corporations, and placing them under Government control.

By Mr. BURKE—A resolution instructing the Governor to correspond with the Governors in the various States for the purpose of forming a National Convention to frame a Railroad bill tending to uniform legislation in all the States.

THE STATE HOUSE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Senate bill 21, under a suspension of the rules was read a third time and passed—ayes, 43; noes, none. It has an emergency clause.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. STEWART (McLean)—Making appropriations for heating apparatus and for support of the Normal University; also, a bill making appropriation to support the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. STEWART also offered a resolution requesting Congress to sustain an amendment to the Constitution of the United States declaring all railways public highways, and authorizing Congress to regulate inter-State rates of transportation for freights and passengers. Made the special order for next Tuesday.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

House bill 379, amending the Road law, was considered, and ordered to a third reading.

Other special orders were postponed in order to consider.

BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

House bill 387, in regard to limitations, was read a third time and passed—yeas, 128; nays, 0.

House bill 324, concerning the reorganization of County Agricultural Societies, passed—yeas, 110; nays, 5.

House bill 220, to amend the Game law, passed.

House bill 253, authorizing cities to construct and maintain water-works. Passed—yeas, 14; nays, 7.

House bill 320, in regard to judgments and decrees. Passed—yeas, 115; nays, 2.

House bill 341, to amend Sec. 133 of the act in regard to administration of estates. Passed—yeas, 96; nays, 14.

House bill 316, to amend Sec. 44 of the Fees and Salaries act. Passed—yeas, 19; nays, 6.

Recess till 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

House bill 146, to authorize the granting of writs of injunction on Sunday. Passed—yeas, 93; nays, 2.

House bill 145, to provide for the transfer of territory from one county to another. Passed—yeas, 85; nays, 8.

House bill 328, fixing the fees of jurors in Coroners' inquests. Passed—yeas, 81; nays, 27.

House bill 119, in relation to fees of Justices and Constables. Postponed.

House bill 120, to amend the act in relation to the adoption of minors. Passed—yeas, 101; nays, 0.

House bill 99, relating to property of illegitimates. Passed—yeas, 110; nays, 0.

House bill 315, providing for a permanent survey of townships. Recommitted.

House bill 182, for the protection of livery-stable keepers. Passed—yeas, 83; nays, 8.

House bill 391, to transfer records from the office of the Recorder of Schuyler County to the office of the State Auditor. Passed—yeas, 107; nays, 0.

House bill 370, to amend Sec. 1 of the Registry law. Consideration postponed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Appropriations reported a substitute for House bill 430, providing for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government.

The Committee on Fees and Salaries reported a substitute for bills in relation to the publication of Supreme Court reports; also reported a substitute for a bill in regard to Constables' fees.

The Committee on Finance made a report, which was ordered printed.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Senate bill dividing the State into Judicial Circuits was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. SHAW asked leave to report from Committee the House bill, an exact copy on the same subject.

Objections were made, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the rules suspended.

The bill was reported favorably, and Mr. SHAW moved that it be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. HERRINGTON moved to make the special order for 10 o'clock a. m. Saturday. Laid on the table.

Mr. Shaw's motion prevailed.

Adjourned.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Massachusetts syndicate of 1851 has lived long and prospered. George S. Boutwell, Democrat, was Governor; Henry Wilson, Free Soil, was President of the Senate; Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., Democrat, was Speaker of the House; and Benjamin F. Butler, Democrat, was leader in the Legislature. That syndicate placed Charles Sumner, Free Soil, in the United States Senate; afterwards Henry Wilson got in through the Know Nothing door; and now Boutwell himself is "placed," *vice* Wilson, better provided for. Sumner and Banks are not now of the syndicate. Dawes was in 1851 a Whig leader in the minority, and is in the minority now.

—The Burlington (Iowa) *Gazette* has been highly favored since Mr. McCrary went to Congress. It has had no "Pub. Doc.'s" to acknowledge with thanks, and throw away.

—Where was Oakes Ames' "letter of confidence" from the President, to accompany the North Easton demonstration?

—The Detroit *Post*, Zach. Chandler's personal organ, says Pomeroy "is a dead man, anyhow, and the Senate simply did not bury him—that is all."

—Tweed is about to receive his coat of whitewash from the Republican Senate of New York. The "Boss" only tells the boys to have a mind they don't dab the brush in his eyes.

—It is a hopeful sign of Reform in the Senate that organs high in favor with the Administration are speaking right out concerning Mr. Bogy, of Missouri. He is accused of paying $15,000 for his seat. Let him never keep it on such terms. When Caldwell pays $60,000, and Patterson, of South Carolina, $80,000, and Mitchell, of Oregon, goes in under personal sale, and Jones, has to buy up the whole State of Nevada, it will never do that a $15,000 man may nullify any one of their votes. Let him step out.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

> Now is a splendid time for all editorial officeholders to hand in their resignations. Let them help to give the new Administration a good start in this way. Mr. Blakely, of the Chicago *Post*, should head the list of resigners, to be followed by Comly, of the Columbus *Journal*, Stevenson, of the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, and a number of others too numerous to mention.

—Edmund Yates says that, while Lincoln's hand-shake was a "gripe," Gen. Grant's is different. "He places in yours a soft, yielding hand." Nothing can equal the manner in which these Radicals put their hands in.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—Ben Butler's recent declaration that the Almighty made him, and not the newspapers, is hardly worthy of belief. The newspapers often turn out such wretched jobs, but it is very seldom that the Almighty does.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—An Indiana Legislature has just adjourned that is remarkable on account of the increase of the salary of its own members, the increase of the pay of the Governor, an increase of the pay of the Judiciary, and a great reduction in the labor of Judges.—*Kokomo Tribune.*

—Having waited patiently until the Kentucky Legislature had wasted three months of its time in frivolity, we felt it to be our duty to stigmatize it, elaborately and with proof, as an incompetent, lazy, and reckless body of political dead-beats.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—The Harrisburgh (Pa.) *State Journal* thinks that, if it had not been for the courage and impartiality of the press, American politics to-day would be a seething mass of corruption, and that whatever there is of purity in it, is due to the press of the country.

—From the decision at Washington there is an appeal to the people. How they will decide can be a matter of no doubt. The developments of fraud and corruption all over the country, recently made, have been so astounding that an intense popular indignation is justified.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

—If the people stand by and make no protest, it will not be long before the even "ten thousand a year" shall be voted and pocketed by our progressive legislators.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—Under no circumstances will the people be safe in placing the Government in the hands of a party which finds nothing to condemn in its own members, even while it denounces the opposing party for the same thing.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

—It is in Mr. Schuyler Colfax's own interest that the compassionate, reluctant to break the bruised reed, wish that he would stop making explanations.—*New York World.*

—Grant accepted $100,000, contributed by the rich men of New York. If that was all right, why should not the poor Vice President receive the generous donations of a solitary admirer, who asked no return. There is an outcry because Colfax, after Nesbitt's death, interested himself to see that his heirs should have temporarily the benefit of a contract which he had with the Government. Certainly that was a mistake, but he had before him the example of the illustrious President, who distributed the offices of greatest profit and honor within his gift to those who made presents to him. In this connection, only those who have condemned the President are entitled to censure the Vice President.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The President's $50,000 a year will enable him to entertain all the Congressmen, without excluding the colored members, for none of whom heretofore has space been found in the Presidential dining-room.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Money was stringent and active at 1-32 to 1-16 until 2:30 in the afternoon, when prices eased up to 5@6. Prime mercantile paper sells at 9@12.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull and mainly lower. Speculators are disappointed at the Treasury semi-official announcement that the issue of new legal-tenders will, for a time, not exceed $3,000,000, and that these notes will probably be retired at an early day; in a word, that the extra issue is a temporary expedient to bridge over a pressing emergency. An announcement from Washington, late in the day, that a further amount of $500,000 legal-tender notes had been reissued failed to arouse any enthusiasm. In fact, the sparing manner in which the Treasury is reissuing legal-tender notes, heretofore contracted, is so contrary to the expectations indulged in by speculators that the whole matter has failed to inflate prices. There is a general feeling of hesitancy prevalent on the Stock Exchange. A sharp decline in Boston, Hartford & Erie of 1 per cent was caused by rumors in regard to the progress of the Erie suit. In the bond list, there was a decline of over 2 per cent in Union Pacific.

GOLD.

Gold was quiet, and declined from 115¼ to 114⅞, but afterwards rallied to 115@115⅛. Exchange is flat. It was reported this afternoon that coin will be shipped from London this week.

BONDS.

Governments were more active than yesterday, and lower. The weakness was occasioned by the decline in gold and the stringency in money, which induced sales.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes irregular, but fairly active. Amber and white wheat brands are plenty and dull. Shipping grades are in fair demand. Wheat closes quiet but firm. Pork was steady with a moderate business. Sales are reported of 150 brls at $15.50 for old mess, and $15.50 for extra prime mess. New mess quoted on the spot at $16.00. For future delivery, 250 brls for April sold at $16.00, and reported 250 brls for May at as high as $16.00; $11.00 for prime mess, and $12.00@13.00 for extra mess. Cut meats exhibited a moderate business, and prices were irregular. Some weakness was reported for pickled and smoked hams, but otherwise prices were steady. Sales of 50 tierces pickled bellies, 12 lbs, at 9½c; for smoked hams, 10@11 lbs, 13½c bid, and 13¾c asked. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at 6⅛c. Bacon was without decided change, with sales of 200 boxes long clear at 8c for city, 8⅛c f. o. b., and 199 boxes long and short clear on spot at 8½c; short clear, about 8¾@8⅞c. The lard market was lower, and moderately active, with sales of 250 tcs Western prime, on the spot, at 8⅝c, and 200 tcs city at 8⅝c. For future delivery, 1,250 tcs April at 8 9-16@8⅝c; and 750 tcs for May at 8 11-16@8¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Financial affairs were dull. Money was stringent most of the day, loaning as high as 1-16 per day, but about half-past 2 became abundant and easy at 5@6 per annum, at which the closing loans were made. The Treasury issued $500,000 more legal-tenders to-day.

Sterling was lower and dull at 107⅞@107⅝.

Gold was quiet, and declined from 115⅛ to 114⅞, rallying to 115⅛. Carrying rates 3 per cent to 3-64. Clearings $35,000,000. Treasury disbursements outside of the gold sale, $18,500. Customs receipts, $312,000.

Governments were more active, but rather lower.

State bonds were firm and higher for Tennessees; otherwise dull. Railroad bonds were in good demand.

The stock market was dull, the only activity being in Pacific Mail, which fell 2 per cent; Western Union, which declined, but subsequently recovered; and Lake Shore, which is in demand pending the April election, and advanced ⅛ per cent. Otherwise prices in the main were lower, but the market closed with some recovery, and steady.

Sterling, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¼	Coupons, '67	116
5-20s of '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '64	115¼	10-40s	110⅛
Coupons, '65	116⅛	Currency 6s	113⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅞	New 5s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	83½	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	83½	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	74¾
W. U. Tel	85⅝	Wabash	73¾
Quicksilver	43	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	94½	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	82½	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67¼	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	74	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	56⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	105¼	Ohio & Mississippi	46
Erie	64⅜	C., C. & C.	88⅜
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	112
Harlem	134	Lake Shore	95⅞
Harlem pfd	134	Indiana Central	41¾
Michigan Central	105¾	Illinois Central	121
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	34⅞
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	85⅝
Northwestern pfd	89⅝	Central Pacific bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	115⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅛
N. J. Central	103⅜	B. H. & Erie	10
St. Paul	53⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 3d@12s 2d; white, 11s 8d@12s; club, 12s 4d@12s 6d. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard, 39s 9d.

LONDON, March 13—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; account, 92⅝@92¾. 5-20s of '65, 93⅜; do of '67, 93⅛c; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90⅛. Erie, 52⅜.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £257,000.

Tallow, 44s 9d.

PARIS, March 13.—Rentes, 56f 50c.

FRANKFORT, March 13.—5-20s of '62, 95⅜.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9⅛d; Orleans, 9⅝d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs—Quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Corn, 27s@27s 3d.

Provisions—Beef, 83s 6d. Lard, 39s. Cheese, 72s. Cumberlands, 36s 6d; short ribs, 38s 6d.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 13.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 76 cars reported to arrive, 1,819; total for the week 6,443. Market moderately active at yesterday's prices; 900 were disposed of. Sales: 403 Illinois steers, 1,174 to 1,405 lbs, $5.65@7.00; 13 Illinois cows and heifers, 1,060 lbs, $4.60; 16 Indiana steers, 1,062 lbs, $5.25; 38 Indiana stockers, 990 lbs, $5.15; 18 Indiana cows and heifers, 1,058 lbs, $4.50; 20 Ohio steers, 1,018 lbs, $4.90; 90 Michigan steers, 1,061 to 1,354 lbs, $5.00@5.75; 20 Michigan mixed, 960 lbs, $4.70; 94 Missouri steers, 1,247 to 1,593 lbs, $6.12½@6.62½; 14 Missouri oxen, 1,412 lbs, $5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, to-day, 1,000; total for the week, 14,000. Market active at ¼c advance. Sales: 896 Michigan sheep, av. 87 to 91 lbs, $5.50@5.65; 497 Illinois sheep, av. 88 lbs, $5.00; 363 Ohio sheep, av. 80 to 93 lbs, $4.75@5.75.

HOGS—Receipts, to-day, 4,700; total for the week, 14,200. Market slow at a slight advance, but few loads offering, most of the receipts being through consignments. Medium to good, $5.25@5.45.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 13.—BEEVES—To-day, 1,800, making 6,750 this week, or about same as last week. Market steady, sales ranging from 11c to 13c; one lot 6½ cwt Texans, 10½c; 7 cars 6 cwt Illinois, 11@11½c. The stock was late in, thus injuring trade.

SHEEP—The 2,100 received to-day complete 13,000 this week, against 15,600 last week. They are no better. Chicago lots, 90 lbs, 6¼c; a car of 94-lb State, 7¼c. The first lambs of the season came from Jersey to-day. There were 60, the finest of 45-lbs weight, selling at $11.00 each, with thin at $7.00@8.00.

HOGS—3,500 to-day, and 25,700 this week, against 22,400 last week. Market very firm, and prices higher, or 7@7½c for city and 7@7¼c for the few Western dressed offering.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The trade movement was sluggish with the jobbers, but the agents of domestic cotton goods were fairly active. All descriptions of cottons are firm, and steady at unchanged prices. The *Daily Bulletin* says prints are in moderate request, and ginghams active. A new 10½c print called "Somerset" has been introduced in this market, and is controlled by a leading jobbing-house. Foreign goods are quiet, except at auction, where large sales of dress-fabrics, silks, and ribbons are made daily. One sale of dress-goods yesterday realized $140,000.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—CATTLE—Market dull and ½c lower. Very best on sale, 6¾@7½c; that generally rated first quality, 5½@7¼c; medium or good fair quality, 4½@5¼c. Receipts, 1,525; sales, 1,386.

HOGS—Fair demand; market closed weak at 7@7½c. Receipts, 10,780.

SHEEP—Very dull and ½c lower; market closed with downward tendency; 4½@7½c. Receipts, 3,341.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 13.—Crude petroleum quiet and weak and lower. Sales: $1.95 per brl at Parker's Landing, equal to 5½c per gallon here. Refined weaker, but quotations unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 13.—COTTON—Lower; demand chiefly for spinning; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.80@6.85; common to good extra, $6.85@7.40; good to choice, $7.45@8.60; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet; $3.65@6.00. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western, $3.00@3.40. Wheat dull and unchanged; some milling demand, but exporters out of market, on account of scarcity of freight; receipts, 1,000 bu; ordinary No. 3 spring at $1.52; rejected spring, $1.42; red winter, $1.35; amber Western, $1.90; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.63@1.65. Rye dull. Barley quiet; Western, $1.10. Corn a shade lower, with a moderate demand chiefly for old; receipts, 9,000 bu old Western mixed in store, 63@64c; new, 65@66c; yellow, 66@66½c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts, 27,000 bu; new mixed Western, 47@50c; old do in store, 51½c; white, 50@51c; black, 46@49c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at 8¼@8⅜c; timothy dull at $4.00.

EGGS—Lower; Western, 24½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and irregular, at 18@20c. Sugar firm; fair Cuba, 8½c; centrifugal, 9½@9¾c. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8¼@8½c; refined, 18¼@18½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 52½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $16.00; prime mess, $14.75@15.00. Mess for April and May, $16.00. Beef more active; prices steady; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.00. Beef hams—Fine Western and Texas, $30.00@33.00. Tierce beef dull and nominal. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard lower; Western steam, 8½c; kettle, 8¾@8⅞c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 12@17c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady at 91c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.27¾; No. 2, 1.21. Oats in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 26½c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 34½c. Rye, No. 1, 66c. Barley firm; No. 2, 78c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, and a shade lower; extra and amber neglected; No. 1, $1.85@1.86. Corn steady; yellow, 42½c. Oats dull and lower at 35c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Grain generally dull, but prices firm. One car Western oats on track at 42c. One car No. 2 Chicago wheat at $1.50. Two cars Western barley on p. t. Four cars corn on track at 51c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady for best grades; dull for inferior. supers, $4.75@5.50; extras, $5.50. Wheat firmer; red, $1.95@1.98. Rye and corn firmer; yellow, 60c; white, 65c. Oats active; white, 48½@50c; mixed, 47.

PROVISIONS—Active and unchanged. Lard, 8¾@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½@14c; refined, 18¼@19c.

WHISKY—90½@91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.85@1.90; amber, $1.85@1.95. Corn—mixed Western dull at 59c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 47@48c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm at previous quotations. Lard firm at 8½c.

BUTTER—Steady.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; soft No. 2 spring, $1.36; No. 3 fall, $1.75. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 32c, on east track; 34@35c in elevator. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 26@26½c on east track; 27c in elevator. Barley—Best grades wanted; choice Iowa spring, $1.00; fancy do, $1.15. Rye—No. 2, 66@68c.

WHISKY—Lower; 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $16.00 for spot. Bulk meats generally held above buyers' views; not much done; shoulders, up-country, 5½c seller April. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8¾c. Lard dull.

HOGS—Steady; $4.90@5.00.

CATTLE—Best grades higher; prime to choice, 5¼@6½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat firm at $1.72@1.73. Corn dull and a shade lower, at 39c. Other grains quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Pork higher, at $15.50. Lard dull; steam, 7¾@8c; kettle, 8¼@8½c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 5½c; sales at 5⅝c buyer March; clear rib, 7½c cash; sales at 7⅝c buyer March; clear, 8c. Bacon strong; shoulders held 6½c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 8⅞@9c; held at 9c to come out of smoke.

WHISKY—Steady at 85c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; sales No. 1, $1.70; No. 2, $1.65. Corn quiet at 45@46c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm; car lots, 15½c; trade lots, 3@4c higher; Ohio legal test oil, 24@24½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.80; amber Michigan, $1.66; No. 2 red, $1.67 seller April. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 39½c cash; 40c April; low mixed, 38½c; no grade, 37½c; No. 1, 33½c; Michigan, 34½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$6.00@6.25.

CLOVER SEED—Mammoth, $5.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 13.—Wheat firm. Corn dull; State, 58c; Western, 60c. Oats steady; State, 41c. Barley unchanged; Bay of Quinte, $1.10.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand; prices unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork held firm at $15.75@16.00. Bacon very firm; shoulders, 6⅜@6⅝c; clear rib, 9⅛@9⅜c; clear, 9¼@9⅜c; packed plain hams held at 12½c; sugar-cured, 13@13½c. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Lard firm; tierce, 8¾@9c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at 84@85c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $17.00. Bacon firmer at 7⅛@9⅜@10c; hams, 14@14½c. Lard firmer; tierce, 8¾@9c; keg, 9½@10c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Active; sales, 11,600 bales; good ordinary, 16⅛c; low middling, 17⅝c; middlings, 19⅛c; middling Orleans, 19⅛c. Receipts, 7,061 bales. Exports—Great Britain, 4,553 bales; continent, 1,668 bales; coastwise, 1,518 bales; stock, 192,221 bales.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Many Medicines in One.

In speaking of the extraordinary rapidity with which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters recruit a debilitated and exhausted system, the preparation is usually referred to as a vegetable tonic of marvelous power. But those who suppose that its operation is limited to its direct effect upon the digestive organs, little understand the true nature of this comprehensive remedy. It is not only a tonic, but also a gentle laxative, an active anti-bilious medicine, a mild diuretic, a wholesome exhilerant, a regulator, and a general alterative. It is to this combination of many essential sanitary properties that the article owes its success in a variety of distressing complaints, each of which in ordinary practice is subjected to a different mode of treatment. It is impossible to invigorate a feeble and diseased organization without regulating and purifying it. The Bitters do both.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

DRY GOODS.

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe, Franklin and Market-sts.

Continuation of the GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE of nearly

Half a Million Dollars'

Worth of New and Choice

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

Having decided to keep our RETAIL ROOMS open a few days longer, in order to close out our Entire Stock of Choice

SILKS, LACES, DRESS GOODS, &C.,

And also many recent importations of Spring Goods, ordered and manufactured abroad expressly for our Retail Sales before we had decided to close this department.

These importations will include many RICH NOVELTIES, and, with our RESERVE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, which we are now opening, will present

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS.

For this week, March 10 to 15, everything will be offered at

Extreme Low Prices,

To Insure Rapid Sales.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of S. DONNELL & CO. is this day dissolved. W. H. WHITTEMORE retiring from the firm. The debts due are to be paid to S. DONNELL only or order.

S. DONNELL.
W. H. WHITTEMORE.

Mr. M. H. WAGAR has this day purchased the interest of W. H. WHITTEMORE in the firm of S. DONNELL & CO. The firm name to remain the same.

DRESS GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

324 WEST MADISON-ST.,

ARE NOW OPENING OUT

Spring Percales, French Prints, Japanese Silks, Dress Goods,

In the New Shades. A full line of

DOMESTIC AND TABLE LINENS

Always on hand, at the

Lowest Prices.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

THE Third Grand GIFT CONCERT,

Under authority of a special act of the Legislature, will be given at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873,

the profits of which are for the benefit of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

The best musical talent that can be obtained will contribute to the pleasure of the entertainment, and, to provide funds for the magnificent gifts, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHOLE TICKETS OF ADMISSION ONLY, at $10 each, will be issued, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, amounting to

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

Currency, will be distributed by lot to ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	[illegible]
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	[illegible]
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	[illegible]
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	[illegible]
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	[illegible]
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	[illegible]
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	[illegible]
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

The Library Trustees have secured the Hon. Ex-Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, to take charge of the business of the Concert on their behalf, and he will give personal attention to all the details. Besides the original act authorizing the Concert for the benefit of the Library, the Legislature of the State have twice passed votes of confidence in the management and approval of the expenditure of funds by the Trustees. Buyers are notified that preparations are positive and complete for the Concert promptly on the day set, and orders must be sent in without delay. Lists of the drawing will be ready the next morning. Tickets, like greenbacks, are good to the holder, and buyers need not, therefore, be known, unless they so choose.

At the last Concert, ticket No. 6,450 drew the capital gift of $75,000, which was paid the third day after the drawing, precisely as announced. The ticket was held by the following club of gentlemen, at Columbus, Ind., viz.: T. C. Burgess, Wm. D. Summers, W. R. Webb, Albert Jones, Gideon Shultz, C. C. Crawford, Chas. McCalla, J. Frank Pancake, Lloyd Mortlidge, Henry A. Rothrock. The money was paid to the Second National Bank of Louisville for account of First National Bank of Columbus, Ind., and by the latter bank paid to the various gentlemen named.

The Trustees also refer with pleasure to all who have drawn gifts in the first two Concerts as to the satisfactory manner in which they received the money without any discounts whatever having been deducted. Orders may be sent by mail, by P. O. order, draft, or registered letter, or by Express, prepaid.

All orders and applications for information must be made immediately either to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, or F. J. DIEHLE & CO., 111 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Western Depot of Supply.

Apply also at Bookstore of W. P. WARNER, Dearborn-st., and 267 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 27 West Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 333 State-st.; W. NASSE, Optician, at Sherman House, 38 West Madison-st., and at TREMONT HOUSE.

Milwaukee Market Association

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.

$40,000 IN CASH PRESENTS.

50,000 Tickets at $1 Each.

Tuesday, Mar. 25, at the Academy of Music, Milwaukee.

As but few tickets remain unsold, parties wishing for them will please order immediately.

1 Grand Cash Present of $20,000

1,471 Presents, Amounting to $40,000 Cash.

The drawing will be conducted on the stage of the Academy of Music, in full view of the audience, and under personal supervision of the following well-known and disinterested gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as

A DRAWING COMMITTEE,

and who will make it their duty to carefully guard the interest of every ticket-holder near and far: James S. Kellogg, Esq., of Kellogg & Hathaway, Insurance Agents; H. M. Mendel, Esq., President Milwaukee Musical Society; Hon. Edw. Schoeffler, Proprietor Banner and Volksfreund; Matthew Keenan, Secretary Milwaukee Board of Water Commissioners; Jos. N. Cordes, Esq., Wholesale Grocer; Ad. Meinecke, Esq., Proprietor Meinecke's Willow-Ware Works.

Officers and Directors of the Association.

OFFICERS: L. A. Schmidtner, President; F. Y. Deuster, Vice-President; F. W. Jacobi, Secretary; W. H. Jacobs, Treasurer.

☞ Circulars containing full particulars sent on application, free of charge.

☞ Money should be sent in registered letter, post-office order, or by express.

PAUL BECHTNER, General Manager, 400 East Water-st., Milwaukee, to whom all communications should be addressed.

For further information or reference apply to

F. E. SAUERHERRING & CO., Dealers in Cigars and Tobacco, 110 South Clark-st., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

Removed

To Elegant New Quarters, 93 Washington st.

E. B. MYERS, Law Bookseller.

REMOVED

Office of NATHAN EISENDRATH and AMMAN & CO., brick manufacturers, can now be found at No. 184 East Randolph-st., near the corner of LaSalle.

FINANCIAL.

LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, BROKERS IN STOCK PRIVILEGES, No. 47 Exchange Place, N. Y.

$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i. e., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in 30 or 60 days. $125 and commission will purchase an A 1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. No further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. A 1 names on all contracts negotiated. We refer to the leading Stock Houses in New York. Experience shows that these contracts are the safest mode of speculation. For further particulars, write or send for our "Explanatory Circular."

PROFESSIONAL.

The Great Indian Doctor,

42 East Harrison-st., opposite the Post-Office, treats all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Kidneys, and Sexual organs with roots, herbs, and barks. No cure, no fees. Call for advice free. Hours, from 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, and 7 to 9 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PUBLISHERS.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY, 274 Wabash-av., is prepared to do a limited amount of Newspaper Composition and Press Work, in first-class style, at cheap rates.

TO LUMBER INSPECTORS.

You are requested to meet the Inspection Committee in the Exchange Room, corner Franklin and South Water-sts., this day at 2 o'clock p. m.

R. K. BICKFORD, Chairman.

FOR SALE.

Iron Bedsteads,

Of all kinds, by the CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD COMPANY, VanBuren and Desplaines-sts.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 13.

The supply of money in the local market is abundant. From careful inquiry we are of the impression that the aggregate deposits of the twenty-one National Banks of Chicago are now over $30,000,000, being fully up to the greatest amount held by them at any time in the past. There are, of course, a good many who complain that they can not get what they ask for at the banks, but this is always the case, and would be the case at this season of the year if several millions more were added to the present aggregate of deposits. A very large proportion of this increase of loanable funds has been absorbed in the speculation in grain, and has been the main cause of prices of grain being sustained so well. Had it not been for this lift, grain would be much lower in this market.

New York exchange is becoming scarcer from day to day, and the tendency of the price is upward. Sales were made between banks to-day at par, but some of the usual sellers were asking a small premium. The great bulk of the hog crop has now been marketed, and in the interim between now and the movement of grain to the East, by the lakes, the supply of exchange is likely to diminish, and the money will temporarily flow eastward in place of products.

Notwithstanding the continuance of the stringency of money in New York, the speculative stocks have experienced a rise in the last ten days. Pacific Mail, which touched as low as 49, is now 67 to 68; Erie, which was 63 on March 3, is now 65. Lake Shore has risen from 92 to 95; Rock Island from 112 to 116; C., C. & I. C. from 37 to 34, and St. Paul (common) from 52 to 54.

MR. BOUTWELL'S LEGACY.

The dispatches from Washington yesterday and to-day already confirm the views we expressed a week ago in regard to the assumption of power by the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the whole or any part of the so-called $44,000,000 reserve of legal tender notes of the United States whenever he pleased, and to call them in again without reference to any other authority in either case than his own supreme will. Yesterday it was admitted by the Treasury officials in Washington that $1,000,000 of this so-called reserve had been issued, and that probably $2,000,000 would be put out soon. To day the new Acting Secretary says he will not issue the additional $2,000,000. This is a fair sample of the rumors, the assertions, and contradictions, to say nothing of the actual expansions and contractions of the volume of currency that may be expected to continually agitate and unsettle financial affairs under the manipulation of this unlawful "$44,000,000 reserve" as long as the Secretary is allowed to maintain his arrogant position of the regulator of the currency and of financial affairs generally. This delightful condition of uncertainty as to whether we have 400,000,000 of greenbacks worth say 70 cents on the dollar (which is probably all greenbacks would be worth if the whole $44,000,000 were issued), or $356,000,000 worth from 87 to 90 cents on the dollar is the vital element of Wall street speculations in stocks, bonds, and gold. Mr. Boutwell, after four years' persistence in the mistaken policy of paying out $300,000,000 of money to clear off debts that were not due,—debts that nobody expected us to pay before maturity,—while he neglected to redeem, or in any way take cognizance of, the obligation to sustain the value of the currency, retires from office, and leaves us this legacy of a currency more unsettled in its value, and with a National credit in no way improved upon what it was two years ago. Greenbacks have depreciated in value from year to year since 1870, and our bonds are on the average worth no more than they were then. With gold to-day at 115, the new 5 per bonds were quoted at noon as low as 112¼, which, after deducting the interest accrued since Feb. 1, leaves the net price of the bonds 97¼ in gold, a decline of 3 cents in gold since the close of 1872, when, by the manipulations of the Syndicate, they were temporarily bolstered up to 100¼ in gold. Still another item in Mr. Boutwell's legacy is the unwise law for the coinage of "trade silver dollar," the value of which is increased so much that, even if we were to return to specie payments in gold, the commercial value as bullion of this "trade dollar" would be so much above its legal tender value that it would not, and is not expected to, even circulate in this country as money. The acknowledged object of this law is *to facilitate the exportation of silver.* For a nation that professes to be endeavoring to devise a plan of returning to specie payments this law is evidently the most consummate folly that could have been put on the statute books. In 1852 the value of the fractional parts of a silver dollar was reduced by Congress to about 94 cents to the dollar of coin, expressly to prevent the coin from going out of the country. The fact that silver half dollars had a legal-tender value of nearly 6 per cent less than their commercial value as bullion prevented their exportation and retained the silver in the country, and if gold should now go down to 105 and remain there any considerable time, the fractional silver would come back and circulate here again, but Mr. Boutwell's Coinage law was not only intended to prevent our having any considerable supply of this fractional silver, but to hurry all the silver out of the country as fast as possible.

PRODUCTS AND PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.

An elaborate table has been compiled by the Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* from advance sheets of the report of the Commissioners of the census of 1870 to present the following summary of the products and astonishing progress of the domestic manufactures of the United States since 1850.

The table gives the *value of annual products* at the close of each decade. These values, in the aggregate, it will be noticed, have quadrupled since 1850, and more than doubled since 1860:

Census.	1850.	1860.	1870.
New York	$237,597,249	$378,870,939	$785,194,651
Pennsylvania	155,044,910	290,121,188	711,894,344
Massachus'ts	157,743,994	255,545,922	553,912,568
Ohio	62,692,279	121,691,148	269,713,610
Missouri	24,324,418	41,782,731	206,213,429
Illinois	16,534,272	57,580,886	205,620,672
New Jersey	39,851,256	76,306,104	169,237,732
Connecticut	47,114,585	81,924,555	161,065,474
Michigan	11,169,002	32,658,356	118,394,676
R. Island	22,117,688	40,711,296	111,418,354
Indiana	18,725,423	42,803,469	108,617,278
Maine	24,661,057	38,193,254	79,497,521
Wisconsin	9,293,068	27,849,467	77,214,326
Maryland	33,043,892	41,735,157	76,593,613
N. Hamps'e	23,164,503	37,586,453	71,038,249
California	12,862,522	68,253,228	66,594,556
Kentucky	21,710,212	37,931,240	54,625,809
Iowa	3,551,783	13,971,325	46,534,322
Virginia	29,602,507	50,652,124	38,364,322
Tennessee	9,725,608	17,987,225	34,362,636
Vermont	8,570,920	14,637,807	32,184,606
Georgia	7,082,075	16,925,564	31,196,115
Louisiana	6,779,417	15,587,473	24,161,905
W. Virginia			24,102,201
Minnesota	58,300	3,373,172	23,110,700
N. Carolina	9,111,050	16,678,698	19,021,327
Delaware	4,649,296	9,892,902	16,791,382
Nevada			15,870,539
Alabama	4,528,876	10,588,566	13,040,644
Kansas		4,357,408	11,775,833
Texas	1,168,538	6,577,202	11,517,302
S. Carolina	7,045,477	8,615,195	9,858,981
Dist'ct of Col	2,690,258	5,412,102	9,292,173
Mississippi	2,912,068	6,590,687	8,154,758
Oregon	2,236,640	2,976,761	6,877,387
Nebraska		607,328	5,738,512
Florida	668,335	2,447,969	4,685,403
Arkansas	537,908	2,880,578	4,629,234
Colorado Ter			2,851,025
Wash'n Ter			2,852,820
Montana Ter			2,494,511
Utah Ter	291,220	900,153	2,343,019
N. Mex. Ter	249,010	1,249,123	1,489,868
Idaho Ter			1,047,624
Wyom'g Ter			765,424
Arizona Ter			185,410
Dakota Ter			178,570
Total U. S.	$1,019,106,616	$1,885,861,676	$4,232,325,442

These totals for 1850 and 1860, included mining, quarrying, and fishing, while for 1870 these are made up separately. Other comparisons may be tabulated as follows:

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Establishments	123,025	140,433	252,148
Ha'ds employed	957,059	1,311,246	2,053,996
Capital	$533,245,351	$1,009,855,715	$2,118,208,769
Wages	236,755,464	378,878,966	775,584,343
Materials	555,123,822	1,031,605,092	2,488,427,242
Products	1,019,106,616	1,885,861,676	4,232,325,442

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '64	115¼	115½
5-20s of '65	116	116½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115¾	116
10-40s	110¼	110¾
U. S. 6s (New Issue)	113¼	113¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99¼	& int.
Cook County 7s	99¼	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92 @94	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108½@	109¼
Gold Exchange		115
Gold and Gold Coupons	114½	115

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, March 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

E ½ of Sub-Lot 11 (w of Burlington st), of Lots 20 to 24, in Block 2, Sheffield's Addition, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $975.

South Park av, bet Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts, e f, 50 ft running half way of lot, dated March 10; consideration, $12,500.

California av, s e cor of Fulton st, 2 545-1,000 acres, dated Jan. 4, 1872; consideration, $14,000.

West Taylor st, n w cor of Sholto st, s f, 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 30, 1872; consideration, $4,800.

Lot 38, in White's Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $925.

Liberty st, bet Halsted and Union sts, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $6,000.

Lake st, 80 ft west of Fifth av, n f, undivided ½ of 20x180 ft, dated March 4; consideration, $16,000.

Warren av, bet Page and Paulina sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $3,500.

McMullen court, bet May and Fisk sts, n f, Lot 12, with improvements, dated March 12; consideration, $1,500.

Wallace st, s of and near Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $750.

Mitchell st, between Wood and Paulina sts, s f, Lot 94, dated March 1; consideration, $900.

Carpenter st, 128 ft n of West Madison st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $15,000.

Fisk st, near s w cor of Evans st, e f, Lot 2, with buildings, dated March 8; consideration, $1,700.

West Twentieth st, between Ashland av and Paulina st, n f, Lot 25, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $800.

West Lake st, near Valentine st, s f, 24 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 98, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $1,000.

Michigan av, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth sts, w f, 40 ft to alley, dated March 7; consideration, $14,000.

Catharine st, between Throop and Loomis sts, s f, 144 ft to alley, dated April 5, 1872; consideration, $6,600.

May st, between Second and Third sts, w f, Lot 22, dated March 13; consideration, $1,800.

Walnut st, between Wood and Paulina sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, with buildings, dated March 1; consideration, $5,225.

Second st, between Paulina st and Ashland av, n f, 4 lots, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $4,200.

Michigan av, s of and near Thirteenth st, e f, 67x225 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $45,000.

May st, bet Second and Third st, w f, Lot 19, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,800.

Ashland av, n w corner of Keenon st, e f, Lot 9; dated Jan. 20; consideration, $1,075.

Warren av, n e corner of Stanton st, Lot 60, with improvements, dated March 10; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

S ½ w ½ of e 2-3 of s 1 acre of n ½ of s w ¼ n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 17, in Block 6 in University Subdivision of Englewood, dated March 10; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 20 in Whisler's Subdivision, in s e ¼ of Sec 17, 38, 14, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $450.

Lot 19 in same, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $450.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Blocks 13 to 16, in Salisbury's e ½ of s e ¼ Sec 5, 39, 13, dated March 1; consideration, $33,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	11,239	3,450	10,160	4,526
Wheat, bu	23,139	2,850	11,776	5,635
Corn, bu	87,140	44,595	22,033	5,550
Oats, bu	41,770	7,030	38,726	6,789
Rye, bu	4,417	350	747	348
Barley, bu	7,910	2,180	20,155	25,108
Grass seed, lbs	68,730	189,621	137,406	76,687
Flax seed, lbs	61,370			21,110
Broom corn, lbs	27,400	28,910	50,250	
Cured meats, lbs	215,700	172,280	1865,650	1534,282
Beef, brls	50		472	20
Pork, brls	74	987	427	3,483
Lard, lbs	84,820	23,955	194,895	150,249
Tallow, lbs	18,061	14,830	45,000	
Butter, lbs	72,813	36,875	24,610	7,800
Dressed hogs, No	490	292	586	454
Live hogs, No	9,891	11,806	6,988	7,592
Cattle, No	3,565	2,941	1,562	1,234
Sheep, No	2,644	1,106	1,493	826
Hides, lbs	140,843	194,354	120,327	41,800
Highwines, brls	150	156	424	263
Wool, lbs	12,470	17,560	18,000	154,680
Potatoes, bu	2,927	118	672	
Lumber, M feet	356	666	928	540
Shingles, M	950	975	825	584
Lath, M	178	280	40	
Salt, brls	202	70	407	950

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,527 bu wheat; 3,338 bu corn; 595 bu oats; 2,975 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 83 cars wheat; 176 cars corn; 25 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 13 cars barley. Total, 299 cars, or 119,000 bu.

We referred this morning to a proposed change in the rules of the Board of Trade, which will tend to purify it to some extent, by making failure to meet an obligation the direct cause of suspension till the obligation be met or remitted. Something of the kind is really necessary to preserve, or rather to restore, the integrity of our trade in produce. At present there are many difficulties in the way of securing the suspension or expulsion of persons who have no right to be members of the Board of Trade, because they do no business, and can transact none on equal terms with other members. In the first place, a man who cannot collect his dues is sure to hear the cry of "persecution" raised if he calls the attention of the Board of Directors to the fact; and secondly, he is often induced to submit quietly to the loss, by the hope the debtor will pay up some time or other if allowed to stay. Hence, so long as complaint can be instituted only by the party who is directly injured, and the Directors can take no notice of the matter unless such complaint be made, we must expect to see the Board of Trade retain on its rolls the names of men who have no business on 'Change, and whose presence is an injury to the trade. Take the wheat market of two or three days past as an example of the way they operate. An operator desires to buy (say) 50,000 bu, and buys 10,000 at the current market price. By the time he offers to take another "five," two or three of the screamers scent out the fact that he is buying, and bid ⅛@¼c advance, just for the sake of putting the market up on him,—they know very well that it is safe to make the offer, because no one will sell to them unless they catch a "greeny," and then they are obliged to back out of the trade if he demands the deposit of margins as security for the fulfillment of the contract. They interfere in the same way if a man wants to sell 20,000 to 50,000 bu. The moment they find out that he is trying to sell, they offer to sell under him (options, not cash), and thus spoil his trade without doing anything themselves. And there these gentlemen stick and stand around during the whole session, month in and month out, never buying or selling, because none of the knowing ones will trade with them; but still in good standing, though they have no more business there than so many loafers on a street corner, who take a hand in the conversation of the passers-by. To make the matter worse, they sometimes pretend to deal with one another, and thus make a fictitious market, and they never will do any other kind of trading from now until the day of judgment, unless the defaulters' rule be adopted. In that case there are not a few of the legitimate operators who would gladly lose a little money in trading with them, so that they might get rid of them.

If the Board should decide that it has not the right to expel, perhaps the next best thing would be to serve up refreshments in an ante-room for the benefit of the loafers alone, and thus *tempt* them to keep off the main floor. There is no doubt that the temptation would be irresistible in most cases. The Board used to set out crackers and cheese and ale to attract members; could it not now afford the same inducement to the undesirable ones to keep away?

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again rather quiet to-day, though not uniformly dull, there being more strength in some departments than yesterday. The receipts of produce were rather more liberal, but the reported shipments were also rather large for the winter season, and the markets in other cities were steadier. Hence there was a little more confidence, except in wheat, flour, and lard.

Groceries were in good demand to supply the wants of interior dealers, as well as local retailers, and the distribution of staple and fancy goods was large in the aggregate. Prices were not subjected to any decided change, ruling firm and steady for most articles, and only weak for coffees. The movement in domestic and foreign dry goods was satisfactorily active, and the market maintains all the elements of strength that characterized it earlier in the season. While there is an almost entire absence of any speculative demand, the volume of business is reported considerably larger than at this time last year, and among our jobbers a good feeling prevails. Prices of butter are still working downwards, quotations being lowered 1@2c to-day. Receipts are not large, but with the demand restricted to supplying the most urgent necessities, dealers find stock accumulating on their hands. Bagging was quoted quiet and unchanged. Canned goods were moving freely at former quotations, where most articles in the list were firmly held. The cheese market was fairly active and strong at a further ½c advance, New York factory now being held at 17@18c, and Western do at 15@17c. Fish were quoted firm, with a fair business doing. The tendency in lake cured is to advance, as stocks are rapidly dwindling. Hay remains dull. Hides and leather were quiet. In the oil market there was fair activity, both the local and interior demands being liberal. Turpentine and naphtha were weak at 1@2c decline. Carbon also was easy. Lard and linseed were strong, the former at 2c advance.

Trade at the lumber yards was fairly active to-day, prices ruling about the same as they have done for several weeks past. The market for metals continues active and firm, tin plate particularly ruling quite strong at the advance noted yesterday. Nails are 25c higher all round, owing to an advance by manufacturers. The trade in iron and steel is fair and prices are without essential change. Building materials continue to meet with an increasing demand at previous prices. There was rather more inquiry for naval stores. Tar, marline, and tarred rope are easier; other articles are unchanged. Hops, wool, and broom-corn are without the slightest change. Timothy seed was more active and firmer; clover, millet, and Hungarian were quiet and nominal. The street markets were fairly active to-day, trade being confined mostly to the wants of retail dealers. Eggs and poultry were scarce and firm. Potatoes were in liberal supply and moderate request at yesterday's range of prices. Green fruits remain steady.

Dressed hogs were quiet, and a shade easier. Sales were limited to 200 frozen at $5.50 per 100 lbs, and 125 lbs soft at $5.25. The market is nearly over for the season, and those who send them in from the country in future will do so only at considerable risk.

Highwines were in fair demand, and steady at the recent decline, in sympathy with a more settled feeling in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 86c per gallon.

Lake freights were firm at 14c on wheat, and 13@13½c on corn by sail to Buffalo. Three charters were reported to-day, which will take out 85,000 bu wheat at the opening of navigation.

Provisions were moderately active. Mess pork was in good speculative demand, and 5@10c per barrel higher, in sympathy with a firmer feeling in hogs reported from the Stock Yards, and in common with other markets, New York being quoted strong at $16.00. Lard was moderately active, but only because of liberal offerings, which resulted in a decline of 10c per 100 lbs. Meats were steady, with a good, though quiet, inquiry; buyers being anxious to avoid the advance which would probably follow the appearance of an urgent demand. Short ribs seem to be especially wanted, and advanced ⅛c per lb, being now within ⅛c of the price of short clear. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.35@14.40; do seller April, $14.50@14.55; do seller May, $14.80@14.85; do seller June, $15.00; do seller July, $15.25@15.30; prime mess, $13.00; extra prime, $10.00@10.25. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.80; do seller April, $7.85@7.87@; do seller May, $8.02½@8.05. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9¾@10c for 20-lbs; 10¼@10½c for 18-lbs; 10¾@10½c for 17-lbs; 10¾@11c for 16-lbs; 11¾@11½c for 15-lbs; and 12@12½c for 14-lb averages. Dry salted meats quotable at 5¼@5½c for shoulders; 6¾@6¾c for long clear; 7¼@7⅝c for short ribs; and 7⅝@7½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5⅝@5½c. English meats, 7½c for Cumberlands; 7⅜@7⅝c for short ribs; 7⅝@7⅝c for short clear; 12¼@13½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 6⅜c for shoulders, 8⅜c for clear ribs, 8⅝c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork at $14.35; 22 brls do (irregular) at $14.25; 1,250 brls do seller April at $14.50; 1,000 brls do seller May at $14.85; 1,000 brls do at $14.80; 1,250 brls do (last evening) at $14.75; 1,000 brls do seller June at $15.00; 525 brls prime mess at $13.00; 30 brls rumps at $10.50; 500 tcs lard, seller April at $7.85; 1,750 tcs do seller May at $8.10; 1,500 tcs do at $8.07½; 1,000 tcs do at $8.05; 70,000 lbs shoulders at 5½c; 20,000 lbs do at 5½c; 100 boxes do at 5⅝c; 100 boxes do seller April at 5½c; 200 boxes Cumberlands at 7½c; 150 boxes do (country) at 7½c; 100,000 lbs short ribs seller April at $7.40; 100,000 lbs do seller May at 7⅝c; 500 boxes do at 7½c cash; 500 boxes short clear at 7⅝c.

Flour was dull and weak, though New York was quoted active and steady. The continuous decline in wheat caused buyers to hold back, and they could not be induced to take hold freely, though most sellers were willing to submit to a decline of 10c per brl. Bran was strong, being scarce. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls seconds at $5.50; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls superfines at $4.35; 100 brls rye at $4.50; 125 brls do on private terms. Total, 825 brls. The following were the quotations, though in most cases they would have been shaded by holders to the extent of 10c per barrel, except on standard brands:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00 @10.75
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25 @ 7.00
Low to medium	5.12½@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.40 @ 4.50
Bran	10.00 @10.25
Middlings	11.00 @15.00

Wheat was dull and ⅜c lower, though not so weak as yesterday till toward the close. The decline was most marked on options, cash wheat being held with considerable pertinacity, and could not be obtained at a greater difference than ½c per bu below April, during the greater part of the session. Under these circumstances it is really surprising that strictly fresh receipts are not at a considerable premium, as it is known that capitalists are buying cash wheat to carry against options, chiefly for May. The shipping demand was fair for the lower grades. Seller April opened at $1.21¼, declined to $1.21, advanced to $1.21⅜, and receded to $1.21, selling at $1.21⅛. Seller the month sold at $1.20½@1.21, and strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring at about ½c premium. Seller May sold at $1.25¼@1.26, closing at $1.25⅜. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.28@1.29; No. 3 spring in good demand at $1.08¼ for regular, and $1.10@1.10¼ for current receipts. Rejected do was steady at 92½@93c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29; 400 bu do at $1.28; 10,600 bu (part fresh) at $1.21¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.21⅛; 86,400 bu (part fresh) at $1.21; 10,000 bu do at $1.20⅞; 20,000 bu do at $1.20¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.20½; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring (fresh) at $1.10¼; 3,600 bu do at $1.10; 2,000 bu regular at $1.08¼; 2,800 bu rejected spring at 93c; 400 bu do at 92½c. Total, 104,600 bu.

Corn was made less active, and again easier, though the market ruled firm, as there were comparatively few sellers at anything less than yesterday's quotations. New York was reported better, and our shipments were on the increase. There was a fair demand for anything after this month, at a shade under the market, but the inquiry was not urgent, as buyers seemed generally inclined to think a further decline to be more than probable. They say that our elevators will be kept full of corn through the summer, because a great part of the corn now here is held for delivery after May. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 32⅛c; gilt-edged receipts at 33¼@33½c; seller April at 32¼@32⅝c; seller May at 36¼@36⅝c; seller June at 37¼@37⅝c; seller July at 38⅜@38⅞c; and seller August at 39¾@39⅞c, all closing dull but firm at the inside. Rejected was in good shipping demand, and firm at 28½c. Cash sales were reported of 19,000 bu No. 2 fresh at 33½c; 15,000 bu do at 33⅝c; 5,600 bu do at 33¼c; 2,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 45,000 bu regular at 32⅛c; 30,400 bu rejected at 28½c. Total, 117,000 bu.

Oats were less active, and a shade easier, there being few sellers at less than yesterday's quotations, which buyers were unwilling to pay. New York was quoted steady, and our shipments were very nearly equal to the receipts, while some operators stated that there are a good many shipping orders for car lots on the market. Seller the month was nominal at 26½@26⅝c. Seller April, and strictly fresh receipts, sold at 26¾@26⅞c, and seller May at 29⅞@30c. Seller June was offered at 31c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 26⅞c; 2,400 bu do at 26⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 26½c; 1,200 bu rejected (A., D. & Co.) at 24c; 600 bu do at 23⅝c. Total, 15,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and ½c lower, though receipts were light. It was stated that there was only one shipping order on the market. Sales were limited to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 65c; and 1,200 bu do delivered free on board cars at 68c.

Barley was more active, and averaged about ½c higher, though very irregular. The market opened strong at 70½c bid for No. 2 regular or seller April, declined to 69½c, and closed at 70c. Car lots of current receipts sold at 71½c in North Side houses, and 73c in A., D. & Co.'s. No. 3 was more salable at 60@63c, except in houses that are discriminated against. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 73c; 400 bu do at 72c; 4,600 bu do (N. S.) at 71½c; 20,000 bu do at 70c; 5,000 bu (regular) at 69½c; 2,000 bu No. 3 (Central) at 63c; 1,600 bu do (N. S. and city) at 60c; 1,600 bu rejected (Central) at 48c; 400 bu do (Central) at 42c; 400 bu do at 41c; 1,200 bu do (N. S.) at 40c; 800 bu do (R. I.) at 37½c; 400 bu by sample at 88c; 1,200 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 37,800 bu.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly Report No. 3 of the Bureau of Statistics is in press, and nearly ready for distribution. It contains the details of our foreign trade for the month ended Sept. 30, 1872, and for the nine months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1871. The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie values)	Foreign exports.
Month ended Sept. 30, 1872	$57,425,317	$31,554,721	$1,503,787
Month ended Sept. 30, 1871	50,142,682	32,296,518	2,199,381
Nine months ended Sept. 30, 1872	537,348,401	391,317,973	17,841,094
Nine months ended Sept. 30, 1871	458,646,023	307,917,747	22,110,916

The amounts of the foregoing, which consisted of merchandise and of specie and bullion, respectively, during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1872 and 1871, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie values)	Foreign exports.
Merchandise....1872	$520,994,302	$313,568,056	$12,441,603
Specie and bullion....1872	16,354,099	77,749,917	5,399,492
Merchandise....1871	443,852,317	251,340,512	11,190,389
Specie and bullion....1871	14,793,706	56,576,965	10,920,527

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Sept. 30, 1872, was $82,799,304, as compared with $64,395,247, Sept. 30, 1871.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1872, are in excess of the domestic and foreign exports combined, to the amount of $109,785,867, while for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1871, the imports exceeded the exports by $35,284,355.

The following are the values of our foreign trade carried in cars and other land vehicles, and in American and foreign vessels, respectively, during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1872 and 1871:

	Imports.	Domestic exports (mixed values).	Foreign exports.
	1872.	1872.	1872.
American vessels	$147,859,119	$124,012,719	$5,341,484
Foreign vessels	376,575,519	259,695,680	9,535,629
Land vehicles	12,913,763	8,304,615	2,963,891
	1871.	1871.	1871.
American vessels	136,793,504	122,325,659	7,191,189
Foreign vessels	309,805,967	291,245,327	12,174,977
Land vehicles	12,046,552	4,815,780	1,744,750

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States during the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1872 and 1871, were as follows:

		ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American vessels	1872	11,602	3,741,927	10,928	3,696,870
	1871	10,877	3,778,818	10,894	3,823,312
Foreign vessel	1872	18,874	7,282,004	18,863	7,182,176
	1871	19,399	6,615,198	19,451	6,638,085

In addition to the usual monthly summaries, this number contains statistics of the immigration into the United States during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1872. Total number of passengers arrived during the quarter, 143,929, of whom 83,790 were males and 60,139 females. Of these, 20,108 were citizens of the United States returning from abroad, and 3,048 passengers not intending to reside in the United States; leaving the net immigration, 120,783, or 68,576 males and 52,207 females. Of the total number of immigrants, 29,274 were under 15 years of age; 15 and under 40 years, 72,494; 40 and upward, 19,015. Number of deaths on the voyage, 122.

The occupations of the immigrants, their nationalities, and the several ports in the United States at which they have arrived, are exhibited in detail. Their occupations, summarized, are as follows: Professional, 1,087; skilled, 12,687; miscellaneous, 37,275; not specified, 525; without occupation (chiefly women and children), 69,229.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and ⅜c lower. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.20@1.20½ cash or seller the month, and sold at $1.20¾@1.21 seller April, the latter option closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 32⅛c seller the month, and 32¼@32⅜c seller April. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 13.

ALCHOL—Was in moderate request at $1.72@1.78 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no special change. The demand is still confines to small lots for immediate consumption. Very choice green hurl would bring 7@7½c, but there is scarcely any of this grade offering. Prices are unchanged as follows: No 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—Weakness again characterized the butter market, choice grades sharing in the depression. There was no noticeable improvement in the demand, and, under steadily increasing receipts, holders are uneasy, and were urging sales at a material reduction from the prices current at the beginning of the week. We revise our list as follows: Common to choice roll, 22@29c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 30@34c; medium to good, 25@27c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

BAGGING—The bagging market was quiet and steady. Orders were being promptly filled at the annexed quotations: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS—Were in moderate request. The offerings consist mainly of common to medium grades. We repeat: Navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to prime, $2.10@2.35; common to medium, $1.50@1.90.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with an improved demand. Prices are ruling steady, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $9.00@12.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
26x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CHEESE—We note a further ½c advance in prices of this staple, and the market is strong at the improvement. Stocks are much reduced, not only here but in all the markets of the country, and, at the present rate of consumption, the market will soon be entirely bare of fine goods. Following are the prices now asked: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—Not a single new feature was developed in the coal market. Business was again reported quiet, the demand, as for some time past, being chiefly for quarter and half tons. The following prices were being realized: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was no special change. The market is dull and prices for packers' goods and stock are weak and irregular. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The scarcity of eggs continues, and, with an active demand, prices are ruling strong at 25@26c. Sales include 600 doz (yesterday afternoon) at 27c; 800 doz at 26c; 500 doz at 25c.

FEATHERS—Remain in moderate request. The offerings are not large, but ample. Prices range as follows: Prime live geese at 62@66c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—The fish trade was reported moderately active, with no quotable change in values. Whitefish are daily becoming more scarce, and there is some talk of a further advance. Codfish, also, are in light supply, though only temporarily so. Mackerel and herring are in fair stock. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices were firm for foreign assortments, and were generally well sustained for domestics, peaches being the only article for which the market was really weak. Nuts were in good request at full prices. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11½@14½c; figs, box, 14½16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.55; Zante currants, 7½@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40c@42c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GAME—Mallard ducks were in liberal supply and dull. Prices are lower. Mallards are quoted at $2.50@2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.50@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—The movement is still confined to the local trade. Lemons are in active request and firm. Apples and oranges in boxes are in good supply. Choice apples are held steadily at $3.75@4.25, but common varieties are a trifle easier. We again quote: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.50@3.75 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; lemons at $6.50@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.50; Messina do, $5.00@5.50.

GROCERIES—An easy feeling again prevailed in coffees, the quoted prices being pretty freely shaded. Aside from this, the general market presented a firm tone. Below are the prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25½@25½c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22½@22½c; roasting do, 19½@21½c; Singapore, 23¾@24¼c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¾@25c; do, prime, 24¼@24½c; Maracaibo, 23¾@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20¼@21c; stearine, full weight, 15¼@16¼c; do short weight, 14¼@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@8c; Carolina, 9@9¼c; Louisiana, 7¾@8¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¼@12½c; A, standard, 11¾@11½c; do No. 2, 11¼@11½c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11¼c; C, No. 2, 10¼@11c; yellow C, 10¼@10¼c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9¾@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10¼c; fair do, 9¾@9¼c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10¼@10¼c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9¼@9¼c; common, 8¾@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5¼@6c.

HAY—Was dull at former rates. Stocks are liberal, and increasing, and, with the demand almost wholly confined to meeting local wants, prices are easy. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was quiet at prices not differing materially from those current during the past fortnight. Receipts continue moderate, and all desirable offerings are taken at the quotations: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—There is rather more comb offering than for some time past. The inquiry is light. Quotations are as follows: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—The features of the market are substantially the same. Trade is still light, and prices are but little better than nominal. We again quote: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Was in moderate demand. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

Iron	4 6-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 1-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	℔ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—Charters from to Chicago to Buffalo were: Props B. W. Blanchard and Jay Gould, wheat on through rates, and the schooner City of Chicago for wheat at 14c. Capacity, 85,000 bu. Rates for corn to Buffalo were quiet at 13@13½c.

LEATHER—Prices were unchanged, and we continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	35@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 36
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 43
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There was a fairly active trade at the yards to-day, the following prices being generally adhered to:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There is a decided increase in the volume of business, and prospects are encouraging for an active spring trade. The market is firm for all materials, particularly tin plate, which is ruling strong at the advance noted yesterday. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾@11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—A further advance of 25c all round has been made, owing to an advance among manufacturers. We now quote at $5.50 rates with 12½c off. The demand is active: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to other trade.

NAVAL STORES—There was an improved inquiry for all articles in the list. Marline, tarred rope, and tar are lower, owing to an easier feeling East. We now quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 18
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Trade continues to improve, under the influence of pleasant weather, and dealers report a larger volume of sales than in previous seasons at a corresponding period. Prices were somewhat unsettled, lard oil advancing another 2c, while carbon, turpentine, and naphtha were weak, the last two articles declining 1@2c per gallon. We revise our list as follows: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 78c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 22c; naphtha, common, 18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—A liberal amount of trading was done in this department, and the quoted prices were generally adhered to, save on round lots, which were offering at a concession. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	12.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermilion	25.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Was fairly active and firm. We quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.50
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—The inquiry continues fair for choice turkeys and chickens, yesterday's prices being maintained. Ducks and geese are in light request. Sales include 900 lbs choice small turkeys at 14c; 1,500 lbs at 13c; 200 lbs at 12½c; 15 doz large chickens at $4.50; 35 doz at $4.00; 5 doz at $3.75; 7 doz ducks at $3.25@3.75.

POTATOES—More in demand on local account, with ample offerings. Prices are unchanged. Peachblows sold at 63@65c on track, and 68@70c delivered. Sales comprise 1 car choice Western at 65c on track; 2 cars choice at 70c; 1 car do at 68c; 1 car fair at 65c delivered.

SEEDS—Timothy was more active, and firmer for choice seed. Sales ranged from $2.90@3.25. Clover was very dull and weak at $4.60@5.15 for ordinary; mammoth remains steady at $5.50@5.65. Hungarian was quiet at 80@90c; millet at 65@75c. Sales were reported of 28 bags choice timothy at $3.25; 75 bags do at $3.20; 200 bags prime at $3.17½; 205 bags do at $3.15; 135 bags good at $3.10; 22 bags at $3.05; 37 bags fair at $3.00; 120 bags at $2.90; 5 bags clover at $5.10; 7 bags prime at $5.00; 12 bags at $4.80.

SALT—Continues to meet with a tolerably fair inquiry, present prices being sustained: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in light request, at the following range of prices:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 4 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.00
1 3-16	10x12	2.00
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.55

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

TEAS—Business was fair, at the quotations following: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; fine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted steady at the following quotations:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains dull as previously quoted: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Remains dull and weak. We repeat quotations:

Tub, washed, extra medium	58@63c
Tub, washed, fair to do	53@58c
Common dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@54c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, medium light	50@53c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	43@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	28@31c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	31@34c
Super, pulled	44@48c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 13.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,668	7,543	259
Tuesday	2,874	5,989	1,043
Wednesday	3,565	9,891	2,644
Thursday	2,800	11,000	1,206
Total	11,907	34,423	5,206
Same time last week	9,574	60,658	7,289
Week before last	8,046	43,045	9,352

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,033	10,273	963
Tuesday	1,306	8,343	348
Wednesday	1,562	6,968	1,493
Total	5,901	25,584	2,804

CATTLE—An easy feeling was early developed in this market, and by midday prices had setted down 10@15c on all grades, save stockers, which, in every instance, commanded full former rates, while for especially desirable lots there were free buyers at something of an advance. Shipping beeves were weak and lower in sympathy with the seaboard markets, which were reported dull and declining, while the easier feeling in butchers' stuff must be attributed to the too liberal supply of such on sale. The number of buyers in attendance was more than usually full; all classes, from the seeker after stags, bulls, and scrawny cows, to the heavy New York and Boston operators, were engaged, and while, individually, their purchases were moderate, in the aggregate a large business was transacted. The quality of the stock offered was more uniform than on either of the preceding days of the week, and we find the great bulk of the transfers to have been made within the range of $4.00@5.70. A drove of extra steers was sold by Conger Bros. at $6.60, and $6.00 was in one or two instances obtained, but, with these exceptions, nothing fetched over $5.75. There was unusual activity in the demand for stock cattle, and a large number of sales were effected at $3.50@3.75 for common lots averaging from 700 to 900 lbs, and at $4.00@4.50 for medium to prime droves of from 900 to 1,100 lbs average. Butchers' stuff sold mostly at $3.50@4.50, though $4.62½@4.75 was paid for really good lots. The market closed dull and heavy for butchers' and shippers' grades.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
34	choice steers	1,307	$5.75
32	good steers	1,288	5.50
11	roughish steers	1,321	5.00
18	choice steers	1,710	6.60
16	choice steers	1,400	6.00
16	good steers	1,380	5.50
15	butchers' steers	1,190	4.75
14	choice steers	1,288	5.70
34	choice steers	1,255	5.70
14	butchers' stock	1,048	3.50
14	butchers' stock	948	3.50
19	butchers' stock	905	3.50
18	fair steers	1,255	5.12½
13	stock steers	1,055	4.25
15	medium steers	1,224	5.00
15	butchers' steers	1,100	4.50
18	butchers' steers	1,111	4.37½
42	good steers	1,345	5.40
26	good steers	1,228	5.25
16	fair steers	1,294	5.00
17	butchers' steers	1,116	4.50
15	good steers	1,227	5.30
69	good steers	1,284	5.30
16	good steers	1,287	5.25
17	good steers	1,228	5.15
50	good steers	1,236	5.50
16	good steers	1,361	5.60
17	good steers	1,328	5.50
15	good steers	1,365	5.65
17	good steers	1,196	5.25
34	good steers	1,317	5.25
14	butchers' steers	1,323	4.70
13	butchers' steers	1,139	4.45
17	good steers	1,251	5.30
31	stock steers	1,016	4.12½
31	stock steers	964	4.00
31	stock steers	976	4.12½
12	stock steers	1,007	4.25
28	stock steers	975	3.75
26	stock steers	831	3.75
21	stock steers	719	3.50
10	stock steers	845	3.80
46	stock steers	1,007	4.00
17	cows	1,147	4.20
30	stock steers	919	4.00
18	cows	1,000	3.50

HOGS—During the forenoon activity and firmness characterized the market. Eastern buyers, of whom there was a goodly number in attendance, seemed eager to invest, and up to midday, trading was brisk at 5@10c advance on yesterday's rates, or at $4.60@5.20 for poor to choice. In the afternoon there was a sensible falling off in the demand, and before the close prices had dropped down to $4.50@5.10, which were substantially the closing rates of yesterday. The supply was not large, and about everything was disposed of. We quote poor to common coarse mixed lots at $4.50@4.70; medium at $4.80@4.90, and good to choice at $5.00@5.10.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
130	183	$5.10	21	291	$4.65	96	345	$5.15
40	340	4.65	38	188	5.10	122	246	4.90
68	193	5.00	60	246	4.85	62	218	5.00
53	279	4.95	59	221	5.10	58	211	5.12½
50	319	4.90	31	363	4.50	63	207	5.15
34	199	5.00	58	254	5.10	38	280	5.10
72	199	5.12½	54	260	4.90	52	283	5.25
66	170	5.15	33	150	4.70	55	190	4.90
134	180	5.10	50	288	5.20	72	178	5.00
111	168	4.70	39	201	5.00	136	217	5.00
118	292	4.50	71	190	5.05	135	205	5.00
99	189	5.10	95	226	5.00	63	275	4.75
60	171	5.00	60	245	5.25	65	214	5.20
46	190	5.00	35	210	5.00	69	216	5.20
94	181	5.10	50	243	5.00	61	208	5.00
43	287	4.75	55	233	5.05	44	225	4.05
53	286	5.25	322	197	5.12½	54	250	5.20
63	204	5.05	128	181	5.10	43	379	5.00
55	229	5.10	48	211	5.00	90	161	4.90
138	176	4.90	65	163	4.90	60	199	5.00
46	185	5.10	64	183	5.10	51	200	5.00
64	183	5.10	68	205	5.20	52	243	5.10
51	200	5.00	54	260	4.90	60	221	5.25
61	190	4.95	63	246	5.00	47	204	5.00
64	226	4.95	216	190	5.10	60	180	5.10
52	255	4.95						

SHEEP—The sheep market was unchanged in any important particular. Fair activity characterized the demand, and, although the supply was liberal, the prices current on the preceding days of the week were easily sustained. Shippers and local butchers were engaged, and the pens were cleared on the basis of $3.50@4.00 for poor to common; at $4.25@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.60 for good to choice. Among the sales were the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
757	90	$4.80	95	95	$5.25	19	97	$5.30
199	73	4.00	93	75	4.00	25	114	5.60

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 57 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:20 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	[illegible]

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Dearborn and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	* 4:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:40 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:10 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:25 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 9:15 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD
White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

ASTOUNDING BURGLARY.

Two Outlaws Holding a Husband and Wife Down in Their Bed, and a Third Ransacking Their House, at Midnight.

From the New York Sun, March 11.

The following curious story was first given to the public yesterday afternoon:

Mr. James Gardiner is a gentleman of great wealth who retired from business a few years ago. His family consists of a wife, one small daughter, and a servant girl. They live in the house 224 West Fiftieth street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway. The bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner is on the second floor, and the windows open on Fiftieth street. The little girl sleeps in an adjoining room whose door communicates with the chamber of the parents, and the servant's room is up stairs. The house is built with a basement.

Last Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock a noise in her room startled Mrs. Gardiner from her sleep. She raised herself in the bed and, although the gas was not burning, she saw in the dim light three men entering the door. She screamed and pulled her husband's arm. This awoke Mr. Gardiner. He saw the men, who were all disguised in black masks, and tried to jump from the bed.

The scream of Mrs. Gardiner and the movement of her husband alarmed the intruders. Two of them sprung upon the bed. One of them grasped Mr. Gardiner by the throat and, placing his knee on his chest, held him tightly pinioned. The other seized Mrs. Gardiner and brandished a large knife over her head, threatening instant death if she persisted in her screaming. She struggled nobly, however, in spite of the scoundrel's threats, and made as much noise as possible, gagged as she was. At one time the point of the knife touched her ear, and the wound still remains.

Meanwhile the third man was rummaging the room in all directions, in search of money and valuables. Mr. Gardiner owns several houses, and as it was near the first of the month, the robbers supposed that he had collected his rents and had the money in the house. They demanded of their two victims where the money was to be found, but despite their threats Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner refused to give them any information.

The noise made by the lady aroused her little daughter. She ran into the room, and seeing the condition of things began to scream. She ran up to the man who was now searching the drawers of the bureau, and throwing her arms about his legs, begged that he would save her "pa and ma."

The man laughed brutally, and told her to keep quiet, and they would not hurt anybody. Then, as she was shivering with cold, the wretch who was hunting for the plunder took her in his arms and threw her on the bed. She crept tremblingly in and lay cowering between her pinioned parents and the men in black masks.

All this time Mrs. Gardiner, who is a heroine, was struggling with her jailer. The gleaming knife above her head did not frighten her into submission, as the ruffian had thought it would. She fought valiantly, and, although she could not free herself, she tore the mask from her captor's face. This man, a plain black one, she still retains, hoping that it may prove some clue by which to trace the burglars. Mr. Gardiner was so closely pressed down by the knee of the ruffian that he was rendered absolutely helpless.

At length the man who was searching the bureau found $200 in one of the drawers. This was secured, as also two gold watches, and a pearl ring which was drawn from Mrs. Gardiner's finger. With this booty the thieves prepared to depart, and after warning them to keep quiet, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner were released. The maid servant at this juncture appeared at the door. She says that on hearing the noise she opened the window, and gave the alarm, but Capt. Killilea says that this is not true. The burglars lighted a piece of paper, and went down the stairs, departing through the basement window. At daybreak an examination showed that they had forced an entrance by prying open the shutters of this window.

News of this burglary was sent at once to the Forty-seventy Street Police Station, and Capt. Killilea hurried round to the house. Mr. Gardiner gave him the best description of the men that he could, and by 10 o'clock the Captain had arrested four men on suspicion. They were taken before Mr. Gardiner, but he said he did not identify them. The Captain was, therefore, reluctantly forced to release them. In conversation with a *Sun* reporter, last night, he said:

"I am morally certain that one of the men, at least, was concerned in the robbery. He was in a saloon that night, just before the burglary, and did not have any money to pay for a drink. Within an hour after Mr. Gardiner's house was entered, he was in the same saloon and had $60 in $5 notes. All the money taken from Mr. Gardiner was of that denomination. The next day he bought a new suit of clothes. I am sure I had the man, but Mr. Gardiner refused to identify him, and I had to let him go. I have no further clue to the crime."

A Runaway Banker—From $50,000 to $75,000 Woodbined.

From the Sedalia (Mo.) Bazoo.

One of the boldest and most open swindles ever perpetrated in the West came to light last Monday in Denison, Texas. A banker and his clerk have disappeared from that town, taking with them every cent of the deposits, which are variously estimated to amount to from $50,000 to $75,000, some placing the amount as high as $100,000.

W. L. Hull, the defaulter, was formerly a resident of Fort Scott, and we are informed was President of a wild-cat institution at the corner of Wall and Main streets, in that city, known as the Farmer's bank. Last fall, Hull removed to Denison, being among the first attracted by the advantages of this rapidly rising town. After establishing himself in the confidence of the business men of the place, he opened the first bank in Dennison. It was a private affair, and seemed to do a thriving business up to the denouement which astonished the too-confiding citizens of that community. Last Saturday night Hull and his clerk left Dennison with a buggy and pair of horses, ostensibly to pay a brief visit to Sherman, about eight miles distant from Denison. Their absence attracted no particular attention, until Monday morning their vehicle was returned without them. When the usual business hours arrived, and the bank still remained closed, and nothing could be discovered of its management, a large-sized mouse began to be perceptible to the nostrils of some of the astute men of Denison. As the hours wore on, suspicions were indulged in and circulated regarding the safety of the deposits in this financial institution. At last a crowd assembled at its doors and broke them open. A remarkable discovery was then presented to the astonished vision of the unlucky depositors in the shape of an empty and open safe. Not a solitary cent did it contain, and it was evident that the banker and his clerk were defaulters.

Great excitement prevailed when this fact became generally known, and several parties were immediately dispatched in pursuit of the fugitives. If they are captured their fate is certain; but up to present writing they have eluded all pursuit.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1312, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 TO $30,000 TO join with part of an old and well-established firm of this city in the wholesale and retail lumber trade. Address N 93, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH, TO take an interest in an established clothing business in a flourishing town in Ohio. References exchanged. Address P 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH about $800 in an established cigar manufactory, doing a good business. Apply at 573 Milwaukee-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN lately from Paris, being engaged in the importation business, and having agencies for first-class articles, wants an active partner with about $10,000 in ready money. V 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO MEET A party who has $3,000, which can be placed in a good, safe manufacturing business, the advertiser putting in his time and machinery as offset to capital. The business is good and staple. Best of references given. No patent right. Address P 52, Tribune office.

LOST.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING $125, ON Clark-st. or Chicago-av. $25 reward will be given to the finder if left at 114 Twenty-ninth-st. S. T. MORGART.

LOST—GOING FROM MICHIGAN-AV. AND CONgress-st. to Brand's Art Gallery, a pink coral figure belonging to locket. Suitable reward if left at 228 Michigan-av.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, ABOUT 6 P. M., IN State-st. car going south, a brown morocco pocketbook containing currency and papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at Room 31 Tribune Building.

LOST—A DARK-BROWN PONY, WITH SADDLE and bridle; last seen going west from Cottage Grove-av. on Thirty-third-st. Whoever will return the same to LESTER GOODMAN, Indiana-av., seventh house south of Thirtieth-st., will be rewarded.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, ON EAST OR WEST Madison-st., a drop of a gold earring, set with garnets and pearls. A suitable reward paid on returning it to 81 North Desplaines-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, 150 FEET, CORner of Shurtleff-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. Inquire up stairs of the owner at 1418 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—EAST FRONT, 3 story brick and Mansard roof, 15 rooms, everything first-class; lot 25½x180; good frame barn; $21,000; only $5,000 cash, balance easy.

$9,500—Indiana-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., two-story, 10-room house, besides bath-room, laundry, etc.; easy terms.

$9,000—Indiana-av., 12 rooms; lot 25x180; $1,500 cash, balance $1,000 per annum.

$9,000—Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st., two-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.

$8,000—Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st., two-story and basement, 12 rooms, besides bath-room, etc.

$8,000—Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 10 rooms, nicely furnished, with deep lot.

$4,500—Hyde Park, two-story frame on brick foundation, 9 rooms, lot 40x168, with good barn.

$6,000—Hubbard-st., new English basement, 13 rooms, lot 27 feet front; $500 cash, balance on easy monthly payments.

$2,300—New two-story, 12-room houses, with lot accessible by three railroads south, and only three blocks from depots; $700 cash, balance monthly payments, on long time.

A large list of residence property in South and West Divisions.

FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 107 Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ARCHER-AV., Locke-st., Greeley-st., Hickory, and Muller-sts. House No. 996 Indiana-av., with 25 or 50 ft of ground.

Fine house and lot on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st.

Cottage house, barn, and one acre at Irving Park, or will rent.

10 acres, corner of Egan and Western-avs.

80 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 13, near Oak Park.

1 block at Brighton.

Acre lots in Sec. 16, 39, 13, near new Northwestern car shops.

REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL FRONT, FRENCH ROOF, basement brick houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front, in the best looking brick block in the West Division; price low and terms easy. Also two lots, with good two-story frame house containing nine rooms, with a fine set of shade trees in front, $8,000; easy terms. Apply at house 649 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY CHEAP, THIS WEEK, splendid marble front, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

First-class frame house, Indiana-av.

Several bargains on avenues in houses, at from $5,000 to $20,000.

5 lots at Brighton, very cheap.

5 lots at car works, east of Stock Yards.

20, 40, and 80 acre tracts; bargains.

S. DELAMATER, s. w. cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MARBLE FRONT ON PARK-av.; all the modern improvements; first-class in every respect.

Two-story frame on Washington-st., near Hoyne, lot 30 x125, south front, $10,000.

Two-story frame, stone basement, Washington-st., on a corner; lot 50 feet.

Two-story frame on Jackson-st., east of Throop.

MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON AND TYLER-sts. at $550 and $650, half cash, balance on easy terms; these lots are being sold $200 lower than any property east of parks by WM. H. CONDON, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE AND large lot, in a first-class neighborhood, on Cottage Grove-av., $3,900. Easy terms. Call for AYERS, on Forty-fifth-st., one block west of Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ON HARRISON-ST., NEAR SANGAmon, fine cottage, 8 rooms, and lot 25x108; $5,000 if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE-ST., BETWEEN WOOD and Lincoln, 50x127, cheap. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—10,000 FEET south of the city limits, on the boulevards and principal avenues, presenting some of the finest opportunities for investment ever offered in this market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ON WENTWORTH-AV., EAST FRONT, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., lot 50x125. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST, 52 FEET NORTH OF RANdolph, east front, 28x44, 99 years' lease at low fixed rate. Party walls on three sides. Terms of lease, $1,200 per year for 1 year; $1,800 per year for balance of term. Price for lease $6,000, a merely nominal rate; 30 per cent net can be realized by any one improving the property. It is not only the best but the only chance of the kind in market. This lease is cheap at $10,000. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 13-ROOM TWO-STORY basement brick, on Prairie-av.; only $10,000. Easy terms. Would take some lots, South Side, and ½ cash. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST COR. OF MICHIGAN-av. and Eighteenth-st., 99x173 feet, with improvements, or will divide. CHAS. CORYELL, corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 69 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS residence near Thirteenth-st., with all modern improvements, in perfect order. Possession May 1. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE OF 16 ROOMS; all modern improvements; barn, and lot 28x150 ft; on Ashland-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—1254 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FRAME house, 9 rooms, with modern improvements; lot 25x190. Now is the time to get good home cheap, in popular locality. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—70 PARK-AV.—ONE FINE BRICK house and barn, all modern improvements. The ground on corner Page-st. and Park-av., 64¼x120 feet; will sell at less than cost, for the reason going to California; terms $10,000 cash, balance on time at 10 per cent interest. No middle man need apply. ABNER KIRBY, 244 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH Trustees, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO BRICK HOUSES, WITH all modern improvements, on South Side, which I can sell at $6,600 and $7,000. Parties wishing to purchase can save commission and get bargains by addressing OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOMES WITHIN THE REACH OF all men. Why pay $25 to $40 per month rent when the same amount, with but a small first payment, will buy a desirable home, within easy distance of P. & F. W. R. R., on Rock Island dummy, and inside the boulevard, at from $1,350 to $2,000. For sale by J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 38 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, FRONTING EAST ON Stony Island-av., between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON PAULINA-ST., NEAR VAN BUren, 2-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x125; $7,500. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—A NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE AT NO. 509 South Morgan-st.; also 2-story stable.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT BRICK HOUSE ON South Park-av.; first-class house, well located; $9,000. LARKIN & JENKS, southeast cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Ashland-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. (Parkway). SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSES AND lots in all parts of the city; also cheap lots outside fire limits. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. COY & CO., 163 WASHington-st.: 60 feet on Washington-st., near Wood; can be bought low. 48 feet on Park-av., near Leavitt-st.; $85 per foot. 50 feet on Monroe-st., east of Ashland-av. 25 feet on Adams-st., near Throop. Lots fronting Central Park that will double in value in twenty-four months.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Honore-st., between Monroe and Adams. A choice home. H. F. COY & CO., 163 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, Prairie-av.; built when materials were cheap; only $3,000 down. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, and lot 99x340 feet, on Wabash-av., within two blocks of the depot. This is one of the choicest suburban residences in market; has every convenience, and will besides prove a first-class investment; the lot is covered with a beautiful grove. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON LAKE, CLARK, State, and Monroe-sts., also on Wabash and Michigan-avs. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 179 Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.; lot 33 feet front. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON LONG TIME, OR WILL exchange for good city property—The premises No. 30 Union Park-place, consisting of a good marble-front house, containing 9 rooms, bath-room, furnace, and all modern improvements, with large lot, 60x120 feet to alley; good barn. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$400 TO $500, EASY TERMS. LOTS in this city, less than 3 miles from court-house. We take you to them in 30 minutes. We will give, for the next 30 days, the very best bargains to be found inside the old city limits. A. G. STORY & SON, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES ON South Side and suburbs. Prices from $8,000 to $30,000. Terms easy. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR shops; one-fifth cash, balance in 4 year at 8 per cent. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT ELEGANT stone front, with carpets, etc., on the avenue; only $12,000; a bargain. J. Q. HOYT, Room 1, 68 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE CORNER OF NORTH-av. and Noble-st.; easy terms. GEORGE H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—100, 200, 300, OR 400 FEET ON WEST Lake-st., east of Central Park. GEORGE H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—WE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR cheap lots situated on Milwaukee-av. and Humboldt Park, on the lines of two new railroads. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, TWO-STORY and basement, on Washington-st., near Robey. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON LEASED LOT, NO. 344 Butterfield-st.; two-story residence No. 460 Butterfield-st. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE on Honore-st. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.: Eight two-story and basement marble front houses on Langley-av., near Ellis Park, $12,000; two-story and basement brick, Johnson Place, $3,500; $125 per foot; 50 feet on Langley-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., $125 per foot; 50 feet on Ellis-av., near Douglas Place, $300 per foot.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON CENTRE-ST., near Lincoln Park, $150 per foot.

Lots on Burling-st., near Centre, $60 per foot.

Lot on State-st., near Twenty-fifth, $150 per foot.

Lots on West Jackson-st., corner Throop, $145 per foot.

MYERS & GIBSON, Room 11, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT ON Indiana-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st., $6,650, if taken this week, or $1,500 down, and 5 years' time on balance, if desired. MYERS & GIBSON, Room 11, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, FRONTING QUARTER mile on Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard; 40 acres at Englewood. G. W. MILLER, 90 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 119 PEORIA-ST., 2-STORY FRAME, with 50-foot lot. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT 3-STORY BRICK AND basements, 11 rooms each, elegantly finished and all modern improvements, on Twenty-fourth-st., near the lake. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE NO. 49 HONORE-ST. Thirty feet marble fronts corner Van Buren and Paulina-sts.; lot 48x125 feet.

Winchester-av., near Madison-st., cheap.

Building and lot 752 Madison-st.

Lots on Madison, Monroe, and Adams-sts., east of Central Park.

Lot 52x188, Adams-st., near Laflin.

Lot 78x150, Throop-st., near Monroe.

Lot 41x116, Madison-st., near Ada.

Brick house and lot 31 Park-av., 30 feet.

Houses and lots all over the West Division. Parties looking for investments please call and examine.

Lots on Twelfth-st., near Lincoln, cheap, and easy terms.

D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents. 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No Agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot near Twenty-sixth-st., $10,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 80-foot lot near Twenty-eighth-st., east front.

INDIANA-AV.—House and 20-foot lot near Twenty-sixth-st., $9,000.

HURLBUT-ST.—House and lot No. 493, near Grant-place.

INDIANA-AV.—Two houses, with brick basements, northeast corner Twenty-fourth-st.; will sell either one or both.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTate Agent, 89 Clark-st.:

Marble front dwelling, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., very cheap, partly trade.

Two-story, Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

Neat cottage, Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.

House, with large lot, Twenty-second-st., near Calumet-av., splendid bargain.

Lot, State-st., near Thirty-sixth-st.; only $100.

Lot, Cottage-place, on five years' time.

Lot, Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; a bargain.

Cheap lots in city from $400 to $1,500 each.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON EGAN-AV. (Thirty-ninth-st.), and on Oakwood boulevard (between South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av.) at low prices and on exceedingly easy terms. This choice property lies adjoining and just outside of the city and fire limits.

The location is unsurpassed.

For investment and improvement, it is most desirable; title unquestionable.

Those intending to build this spring are respectfully requested to look at this property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.:

6 marble-front dwellings on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st., now being completed.

1 frame dwelling on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.

1 brick dwelling on Twenty-first-st., near Michigan-av.

1 marble-front dwelling on West Washington-st., corner Lincoln.

1 brick dwelling on Park-av., near Robey-st., with 110 feet (or less) of ground.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY FRAME house, with brick basement, brick barn, etc.; lot 50-foot frontage on Indiana-av.

Also a new two-story and basement brick house, with lot, on Prairie-av.

Also two-story and basement brick house, with large lot, on Langley-st., near Ellis Park. Besides a number more.

P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE FRAME DWELling of 12 rooms; lot 50x152; water and gas. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, N. E. corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front, on Park-av., corner of Leavitt-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, N. E. corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; brick barn, and lot 22x132 ft, south front, on Washington-st., near Page. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERty—Farm of 71 acres, situated on Rock River, within 1 mile of the business centre of the City of Beloit. On the premises there is a good house and barn, orchard, and 7 acres of timber. Inquire of P. BURROUGHS & SON, 500 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NICE FRUIT AND vegetable farm one mile and a quarter from Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., with good brick dwelling, cheap at $5,000; will assume reasonable mortgage on city property if necessary. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM OF 80, ONE of 160, and one of 200 acres, first-class land, all under cultivation; the last with stock and implements. J. W. HEDENBERG, 145 South Clark-st., Room 5.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—NICE LITTLE HOME IN A GOOD LOcality in Chicago; must have lake water, gas, sewerage, and barn. The party of course wants a bargain, and has left $5,000 cash with me to pay for it. E. H. CUMMINGS, Rooms 1 and 2 No. 102 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—SOME DESIRABLE RESIDENCE property on North Side; also a $50,000 residence on South Side, for house and three acres in Hyde Park. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF ORDERS for lots, and houses and lots. Owners wishing to sell at once, call or address TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS IN SOUTH AND West Divisions. We have calls every day for houses and building lots. Owners please send description of property; cost you nothing unless we sell your property. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—To rent, with board, one front parlor, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen; also single rooms; terms reasonable.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE and neatly furnished bedroom with board.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—WITH FIRST-CLASS board, a nice furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen.

175 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—2 ROOMS TO RENT, with board. Also, day boarders wanted.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A COMFORTAble home and good board for gentlemen. Table boarders accommodated.

279 WARREN-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE of south front furnished rooms, with board, in a private family.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIvate family with large front room, suitable for lady and gentleman. Also, single room.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—SOME ELEGANTLY furnished and some unfurnished rooms, with board. House newly opened. Accommodations No. 1.

South Side.

22 SIXTEENTH-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with alcove, with board; house has all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

43 HUBBARD COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

238 CALUMET-AV.—$6 PER WEEK, IN ADvance. Carpenters preferred.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED room for two or three gentlemen; also good accommodations for one gentleman.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE BACK ROOM suitable for two persons with board. Reference required. Accommodations first-class.

853 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED parlors for four gents or gentlemen and their wives; horse cars and buses pass the door; house contains all modern improvements; board in the house if desired.

884 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH-st.—Furnished rooms, with board; terms moderate.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; location and table first-class.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no other boarders, east of State-st., by a lady teacher in the Haven School; a liberal price will be paid. Address A 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, on or before May 1, for gentleman, wife, and two children, ages 9 and 13 years. Location between Sangamon-st. and Ashland-av. Address R, 483 West Madison-st.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD IN A private family residing on the South Side, within 15 minutes' walk of Madison-st. Address O 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, NEAR Union Park; terms must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address W 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL BOAT; FULL CApacity; stone deck; in complete running order, at a great bargain. G. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES—FINE GLASS show-cases, one upright silver-plated; counters, shelving, desks, stove, thread-cases, bed-lounge, store stools, &c., cheap, at 476 State-st., opposite the Continental Hotel. Inquire at store to-day.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE BARN IN REAR of 499 Wabash-av.; cheap, and long time. NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—NEW DERRICK FOR MASON OR carpenters use, with gearing. Inquire at No. 98 Market-st., or National Elevator, Archer-av. MURRY NELSON & CO.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAMAH CHICKENS 1 AND 2 years old, for $3 a trio, or $1.50 a piece. Apply at 559 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHOW-CASES, AND FIXtures, 73 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MEDIUM-SIZED HALL'S SAFE, nearly new; also, office desks and 100 feet of office railing, cheap. E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLE SUGAR—IN BRICKS, SMALL cakes, and granulated. Country orders promptly filled by GEO. J. STENSON, 115 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE SHELVING, NEARLY new and in good shape for moving, suitable for grocery, queensware, or general stock; office desk, letter press, and signs, cheap. Call at 108 South Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, JEWelry, etc., sold on commission, or at auction, by HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., AND a fine collection of original oil paintings and English steel engravings. No. 7 Wilcox-av., near Western-av.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., WANTED FOR cash; entire household stocks bought, to any amount; prompt attention to letters, or calls. I. J., 177 Twenty-second-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT—AND FOR SALE. RENTING a specialty. Do not rent to go out of the city. WM. R. PROSSER, 616 Wabash-av.

SPLENDID KNABE PIANO AT LESS THAN HALF price; 7 octave, carved legs, in fine order and condition, been used just enough to take off the new look; $225 cash will buy it. Call at 261 Park-av., West Side.

FOUND.

TAKEN UP—A HORSE AND BUGGY. OWNER can find him at 48 Elston-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD PROPERTY—NORTHeast corner Oakwood boulevard and South Park boulevard; 226x140 feet, to alley. Will sell in separate lots, and on very easy terms.

Southeast corner South Park and Oakwood boulevards, 152x150 feet, to an 18-foot alley.

A fine lot near Thirty-seventh-st., west front, 132x300 feet; high ground. Liberal terms.

A lot facing the boulevard, on Thirty-fifth-st., 25x165 feet. One of the very choicest locations.

Oakwood boulevard, between South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av., 534x138 feet south frontage, 262x138 north frontage.

Northwest corner South Park boulevard and Fiftieth-st.; a strip 200 feet wide, running through to Indiana-av.; 1,300 feet fronting on boulevard, and Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs.

Northeast corner South Park boulevard and Fifty-first-st., 132x140 feet.

Also, 300 feet fronting directly on the Park at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.

Also, a large amount of choice property in the grove adjacent to the South Park, fronting on Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, SOUTH of city limits:

10 acres adjoining Beck's Park, at Englewood.

4 acres east of Halsted-st., north of Sixtieth.

4 acres northeast corner Indiana-av. and Forty-seventh.

5 acres northeast corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st.

40 acres corner Reuben-st. and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard.

80 acres near the lake, fronting on lower South Park.

12 acres southwest corner State and Forty-seventh-sts.

9 acres northwest corner South Park-boulevard and Fiftieth-st.

Than the above, there is no property I know of more desirable for investment, or so certain to return a sure and large profit to its purchaser, at the prices at which it is now offered.

No one need feel in the least degree timid in buying such property. In the nature of things, and according to the regular laws of supply and demand, it must advance rapidly and steadily in value. Five years hence the present prices will be looked back to as small and insignificant. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LA SALLE-ST.

Englewood—2 acres, Sixty-third-st., near Halsted.

Englewood—New house, large lot, and vacant lots.

Austin—Lots near depot; will build houses to order and sell on terms to suit, or will sell lots without cash payment to those who will build.

Central Park—Several pieces acre property.

Evanston—Residences and vacant lots pleasantly located.

Lake Forest—Residence from $5,000 to $25,000; building sites from $500 to $1,500 per acre. Lake Forest is the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs; laid out by a landscape gardener in the style of a park, with seminary, academy, and public schools of a high grade; 30 miles of beautiful drives, elegant private residences, first-class hotels, offers unusual inducements to those seeking suburban homes.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD—80 acres in Sec. 5, 40, 12.

HAWTHORNE—20 acres near depot. A good thing for subdivision.

RIVERSIDE—30 acre tract and 40-acre tract; also house and lots in this charming suburb.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—Several choice tracts which must be benefited by this road.

HYDE PARK—Five lots at Kenwood, Hyde Park, South Park, and Woodlawn.

CORNELL—Lots and blocks for sale in this enterprising suburb.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—70 acres in Sec. 5, 37, 14, west of railroad. We offer, also, other desirable acre property in Cook County.

CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR SALE 100 ACRES situated in the village of Canfield, only 12 miles from the city, on the C. & N. W. R. R., having a side-track 1,000 feet long, where all the trains stop. This property has been held out of the market 23 years, and will now be sold by the acre or lot, as desired. Do not let this opportunity pass, as 100 per cent profit can be made. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500, SMALL PAYMENT DOWN, balance monthly—8-room new cottage, lot 50x134, on Sixty-fifth-st., at Englewood; good barn, well, and cistern; must sell this week. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES IN RIVerside, in the city, in Kenwood, and in Hyde Park. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st., Chicago—20 acres on Hyman-av., near Twelfth-st., below the market.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, FINE RESIDENCE, one block and a half from depot; fruit and shrubbery on premises; trains will run every hour after May 1; will give possession April 1. Inquire of J. D. BEST, 213 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BRICK RESIDENCE, with modern improvements, and large lot at Evanston; very cheap. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT NORTHWESTERN CAR SHOPS, lots joining the Railway grounds; some as low as $16 per foot, one-sixth cash, balance in 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—I WILL SELL FIRST-class residence, to contain 13 rooms, finely arranged, with closets, &c., now building at Oak Park. Any person wishing a home 30 minutes from city, will find price and terms to suit, at 86 LaSalle-st. Office hours, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. M. C. NILES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSES, LOTS, AND FARMS at Wheaton, Ill. Inquire of H. W. COBB, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE AT HIGHLAND Park, within 20 rods of depot. Inquire of S. S. STREETER, Highland Park House.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND BEST located quarter sections on Washington Heights. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD-ST. AND WENTworth-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth-sts. 100 feet corner Fifty-seventh-st. and Indiana-av. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—TWO TWENTY ACRE LOTS AND ONE ten acre lot, adjoining Ravenswood, at bargain prices. Only five-eighth of a mile north of proposed new city limits. W. P. JONES, Room 16 No. 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A FINE RESIDENCE situated near lake shore on a 100 foot street, fine grounds, with shrubbery and fruit. Will be sold cheap. Apply to ALFRED L. SEWELL, 150 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$75 PER ACRE CASH, 40 ACRES SUBdivided, south of river side, ½ mile from depot at Summit. G. B. GRIFFIN, northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts., entrance on Madison.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A tract of 37 acres of land, a short distance east of corner of Tracy-av. and Halsted-st., $400 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent interest. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., office 19 Major Block.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS AND ACRES IN ENglewood; also acres in Washington Heights and Blue Island. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 3, 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 & 10 ACRES, FRONTING EAST ON Douglas Park, and south on the Parkway, three blocks from station. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA—A HOUSE AND LOT for $2,500, another for $3,250, another for $4,000, another for $10,000. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, within 4 blocks of 2 depots; only $450 per acre. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRE BLOCKS AT SOUTH Englewood. Easy terms. W. O. COLE, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—RIGHT NOW, WHILE IT IS WET, I want to show those high, dry lots, and houses at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 804 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also, choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 150 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FOUR 5-ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHington Heights at less than half-price; only $1,000 per block, cash, or half cash, balance short time; will sell for $100 per lot at retail (48 lots in each block). JAMES ALLEN, 145 South Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—ON FULLERTON-AV., NEAR HUMboldt Park, a desirable house and lot 50x132; shade and fruit trees, barn; $3,100. Dirt cheap. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ELEGANT HOUSE and 50 foot lot. Parties with cash in hand can get a bargain. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES HAVING HORSES, EITHER FOR work or roadsters, and wish to realize on them, will find a ready market at fair prices, at the Commission Sale Stables, 261 and 263 State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK HORSE, 15 HANDS high, 7 years old this spring, perfectly sound, gentle, and fine stepper; Membrino and Ethan Allen stock. Also a light delivery wagon, new. Inquire at 209 West Jackson-st., or rear 66 South Green.

FOR SALE—ONE EXPRESS WAGON BUILT BY Coan & Tenbroeke, and double set of harness, with 3 horses; cheap, at 641 Burnside-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE, DUMP CARTS AND harness to match, in good order, for excavating or railroad work; just the machine to have around your factories, foundries, or stables. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 OPEN BUGGY, 1 TWO-SEATED carriage, 1 Clarence coupe; also 1 trotting-mare, suitable for breeding purposes. To be sold at a bargain. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock, at stable, in rear of No. 861 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST SADDLE HORSE IN Chicago, cheap; a perfect beauty; come and see him. Also an extra single driver. At 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—HEAVY AND LIGHT EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds; also a second-hand buggy, and one lumber wagon for one horse. At 259 South Canal.

I WANT TO BUY A GOOD SET OF LIGHT double carriage harness. Secondhand, at a bargain, preferred.

SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES ARE in lively demand. Bring them in and sell them, and get your money, at the Commission Sale Rooms, 261 and 263 State-st., between Jackson and VanBuren. BRADLEY & WILLS.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXchange for suburban lots. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 142 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, ONE OR TWO TEAMhorses, and pay for same in planing-mill work; would also take harness and wagon. Address H 66, Tribune office.

WE CAN AND WILL SELL GOOD AND NEW harness for less money than you can buy old ones. At the Commission House, 261 and 263 State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. BRADLEY & WILLS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD TEAM OF work horses; also a wagon; part or all to be paid for in first-class property near Englewood. Address A 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND HORSE; WEIGHT 1,100 lbs.; suitable for single driving and work, at reasonable price; in exchange for carpenter work in fair deal, or cash. Address J. B. STRONG, Box 536, city.

WANTED—HORSES—AT 762 MICHIGAN-AV., good size business horses or mares, from 5 to 9 years old; also four or six good stepping roadsters at moderate prices. E. PATRICK.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—25,000 DRY NORWAY FLOORING OF good quality. HANNAH, LYMAN & CO., No. 80 Main-st.

WANTED—BUILDING MATERIAL—300,000 CHEAP brick; also bids for excavating 1,000 yards earth corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts. Address W 85, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—ON THE EVENING OF THE 12TH, from the north corner of Hubbard-court and Michigan-av., a red and white speckled cow. Any one returning or bringing definite information of the same will be suitably rewarded.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A JOB PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ESTABlishment at Lincoln, Neb., for sale, or an interest in the same. This a fine chance. Call on B. at Room 4 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., from 3 to 3½ o'clock.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED LUNCH-COUNTER TO rent, all fitted up; rent taken in board; best chance out. 61 South Canal-st.

A CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS ON LAKE-ST. for sale; a corner; the house 4 years' lease; fixtures and all complete; will be sold low for cash. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 389 Wabash-av.

A FINELY FURNISHED GOOD PAYING HOTEL for sale; low rent, splendid location. Will pay investigation. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

A RARE CHANCE. SUCCESS SURE TO ANYone wishing to go into the mercantile business; good store and storehouse; built house and barn. Will rent or sell. Address A. B. PLATT, Plattville, Kendall Co., Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, WELL LOcated, and always full with boarders, for sale cheap. Reason for selling is to retire from business. For particulars inquire at No. 115 Fourth-av., near Harrison, for one week.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE very cheap; fine location; and satisfactory reasons for selling. 538 West Madison-st.

BRICK-YARD NEAR THE SOUTH BRANCH FOR sale; one of the best-located yards in the city; excellent clay, very free from lime; city water; yard and machinery new last summer; everything in good order. For further information, address owner before March 18. W 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE—ONE-THIRD OR one-half interest in a planing mill and furniture manufactory, at a valuation of $15,000, in complete running order, built by present owner, or would rent the same for one to five years. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 38 South Canal-st.

HALF OR ENTIRE INTEREST IN FLOURING mill for sale; well located for custom and shipping trade. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 La Salle-st.

HALF INTEREST IN A SAMPLE ROOM AND billiard hall, 3 tables, for sale, cheap, this week. A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

I HAVE THE BEST PATENT-RIGHT IN THE United States, which I will exchange for part cash and city property, or land; have been offered $10,000 for one-half; can be seen at No. 344 West Madison-st. J. WARD.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Paxton, Ford County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad; one of the best points on the road; a good chance for any one wishing to start a branch yard. Address E. LITTLE & CO., Paxton, Ill., or B. F. FERGUSON, 465 Catharine-st.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A BAR AND BILliard room in a first-class hotel for sale. A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY, WITH FIXtures, for sale; doing a good paying business. 831 West Lake-st.

MEN WITH $500 TO $10,000, LOOKING FOR PAYing business, call on J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st. Good legitimate business openings.

NEW STEAM FLOURING MILL, WELL LOCATED, all in good order, and doing a good business, for sale. Will exchange for improved farm. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 La Salle-st.

ONE ALCOHOL STILL FOR SALE, WITH GINhead, worms, copper-cooler, complete; almost new. Capacity of still, 600 gallons. For particulars address E 26, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my storeroom, 26x60, two stories high; dwelling adjoining; splendid cellar under the whole, with good wareroom, barn, and other outbuildings convenient; have built up within the last fifteen years a good cash and prompt paying trade; have the oldest and best corner in town, and to a live man w—o means business will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH a little money, can buy into a sure business that will pay $10 for $1 invested. Inquire at Room 22, Nevada Block, corner Washington and Franklin-sts.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A capital of from $2,000 to $3,000. I offer for sale a stock of crockery, glassware, furniture, etc. Business established 12 years. Long lease of store can be obtained. Apply at 89 Milwaukee-av.

RESTAURANT AND CANDY STORE FOR SALE, cheap. Inquire at 897 State-st.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 3,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

THREE YEARS' LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXtures of a first-class grocery store for sale. Sickness reasons for selling. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

THE BEST LOCATED DRY GOODS BUSINESS IN the Southwest Division of the city, near the new manufacturing district, for sale. Yearly sales of $50,000. Responsible parties who mean business will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Inquire at 460 Centre-av., junction of Blue Island-av. and Mitchell-st.

$300—AND BALANCE IN TRADE, WILL SEcure stock of groceries, fixtures, and lease of store, in desirable locality. J. M. BRANLEY, 21 Oriental Building, 122 La Salle-st.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established business paying that amount monthly. 116 Washington-st., Room 38.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, 188 WEST MADison-st.:

Three-story and basement brick 412 Washington-av.

Five 2-story marble fronts on Aberdeen-st., near Madison; possession given at once.

Cottage 74 South Peoria-st., and several others.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, NOS. 1062½ AND 1074 Wabash-av. Inquire over Market, corner State-st. and Twenty-second.

TO RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND SUITES OF rooms to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st., house, 10 large rooms, bath room, &c.; large lot; on Myrick-av., near Thirtieth-st.; possession April 1; rent $1,200.

TO RENT—1ST APRIL OR 1ST MAY—BRICK dwelling 187 South Morgan-st., 10 rooms, modern improvements, pleasant location. Apply at house next south.

TO RENT ELEGANT 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 853 FULton-st. Apply at 44 Lemont-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1004 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., east front, has 11 rooms, with every convenience, with $2,500 worth of furniture which I will sell for $1,400 cash; rent of house cheap. This is a bargain. Apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 808 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SIX HOUSES, 6 TO 12 ROOMS, RENT $35 to $95. Furniture in all for sale, $350 to $2,200. Bargains. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES ON ILLINOIS-ST.; ALSO stores and basements. M. H. KENDIG & CO., 157 Fifth-av., Room 12.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, AND FURNIture for sale, cheap for cash; grand location for a dentist, physician or boarders. Apply immediately to DR. T. J. LEWIS, 290 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE TWO BRICK houses Nos. 824 and 826 Wabash-av., just south of the C., B. & Q. R. R. crossing. Connection is cut between them. Rent for both, $3,200; about 17 rooms in each house, besides closets. Apply at the hardware store, 58 Lake-st. EDWIN HUNT.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—McCORMICK'S OLD REAPER FACtory. The McCormick reaper factory and grounds, with engine, boilers, shafting, and belts. Also foundry, with engine, blower, and two cupolas. Also dock on river of 570 feet. Apply at 62 North Sheldon-st., or at New Reaper Works, corner Western and Blue Island-avs. C. H. McCORMICK.

TO RENT—THREE FIRST-CLASS STORES, ROOMS (brick) to rent. Corner of Division and Sedgwick-sts. Inquire of O. B. MULLEN, Sail Loft, corner Wells and South Water-sts.

TO RENT—915 AND 917 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of O'Neil, two large stores with dwellings over the stores. Inquire of JOHN COOKE, 136 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS, AND offices on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel and adjoining Pike's Block. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS 89 Randolph-st., with immediate possession. Inquire of JAS. P. DALTON, on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. (entrance 62 South Halsted-st.); office, Room 42.

TO RENT—A FRONT CHAMBER, WELL FURnished, with or without board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also, rear chamber. Apply at 136 Park-av.

TO RENT—FRONT CORNER ROOM, WELL FURnished, for two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington.

TO RENT—ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms. 245 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE BEST LOCAtion in the city for renting property, and make a specialty of it. Owners wanting tenants call or address TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—12 TO 20 ROOMS, SUITABLE for a private boarding-house, north of Van Buren-st., south of Chicago-av. Call or address G. SHARP, 126 North Wells-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 rooms, modern improvements, with barn, etc. Address, stating terms, location, etc., A. L. BROWN, corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, BY A gentleman and wife, a furnished cottage, or rooms, for housekeeping; possession by April 1 or 15; references furnished; North Side preferred. Address, stating particulars, R, 89 East Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM APRIL 1, A RESIdence with good barn attached, in first-class locality; no children in family. Address A 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE NUMEROUS APplications for houses and small stores by good tenants. Better prices can be secured now than later, as owners are now generally holding for sale. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MINSTRELS, WEDNESDAY EVENing. Miss Bertie T., an old friend is desirous of renewing acquaintance. M 100, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—BILLY—WILL BE AT HOME SATURday; don't fail, important business; all right. L. D.

PERSONAL—JOHN HUGHES. DID NOT GET your note in time. Letter in post-office for you.

PERSONAL—BOB SLED. YOURS CAME DULY to hand; will meet you at the Gardner Hotel, corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., Friday morning, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Call for Room 121. Yours, Mr. B.

PERSONAL—A PERSONAL FAVOR (FREE TICKet and return, if the situation wouldn't suit) will be tendered to an educated, respectable lady who wants to go to San Francisco, to try her fortune. Address, for two days, WESTERNER, Box 49, Burke's European Hotel; references exchanged.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 220 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, Business, and Medical Medium, 290 West Madison-st. No failures.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH THE grain trade, and who can control business, can learn of a good situation by addressing A 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GERman drug clerk, who writes and speaks English well. Apply to E. S. CARTER, Mendota, Ill.

Trades.

WANTED—MACHINISTS—A NUMBER OF GOOD workmen, lathe-men and vise-men will find immediate employment at McCormick's New Reaper Works, corner Blue Island and Western-avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer; steady job. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER for a leading merchant tailoring establishment located in Central Illinois, established since 1858; none but A No. 1 parties need apply, with a good record and recommendation. Apply to FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., today (Thursday), from 10 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m., and during the same hours to-morrow (Friday). Also 2 good coat hands wanted.

WANTED—ONE BELL-HANGER AND LOCKsmith, and one silver-plater, at 107 Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FINISHER ON WALnut moulding. Inquire at Burke's European Hotel, in the evening between 7 and 8 o'clock. F. DUNN, Room 33, Madison-st., between LaSalle and Clark.

WANTED—TAILORS, TO GO TO AURORA, ILL.; none but first-class. Apply to H. SCHULTZ & CO., 183 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MALE ORDER COOK FOR A restaurant. Apply at 75 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE TRIMMER; NONE other but a first-class workman need apply. Address DEEMER & SQUIER, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS HANDS ON wood-working machinery. Apply at SWAN & CLARK'S Furniture Factory, Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS BARBERS, CORner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS CLEANing mouldings, at RICHARD NORRIS & CO.'S, corner of West Twenty-second and Laflin-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STAIR-BUILDERS; NONE but competent workmen need apply, at rear of 743 South State-st.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS MATTRESS MAKERS and 6 good upholsterers. Apply at once to B. S. DOWNER, at A. L. Hale & Bro's., 12 to 18 North Canal-st.

WANTED—10 MALE COOKS AT 420 STATE-ST. JACOB MYERS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SIX FIRST-CLASS carriage trimmers. None others need apply. STUDEBAKER BROS.' Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—PERSONS IN WANT OF GOOD ENgineers or printers should apply at Printers' Exchange and Employment Bureau, No. 7 Tribune Building. J. W. DEAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORS TO GO INTO THE country. Inquire at CAHN, WAMPOLD & CO.'S, 60 and 62 Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN; ONE WHO CAN take care of horses and drive. Call in the rear of 235 North LaSalle-st., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 WHOLESALE GROCERY salesmen who have a good trade. No others need answer. Address, with references, O 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR LAMPS AND GLASS-WARE, A travelling salesman. Must have had experience in the trade. None other need apply. Address W 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN, TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at Porter's National Telegraph College, 139 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STEWARD FOR A first-class hotel in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Liberal wages paid to the right person. Address or call at Room 28, 125 South Clark-st., Morrison Building.

WANTED—A BOY 14 OR 16 YEARS OLD, FOR general grocery work, at 209 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A WINDOW-WASHER (MALE) AT Continental Hotel, State-st., corner Eldridge-court.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS; COMpany work; good pay; entirely free fare. Also one cook for the railroad. Apply early to Chicago Emigration Bureau, 210 South Water-st., or 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMEN, BOOKKEEPers, porters, waiters, watchman, janitor, and laborers; also, office-clerk, with $250. 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL NON-EXplosive Compound for Kerosene Oil. We sell at one-half, or less than usual rates. Agents make $5 a day. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS AND MECHANICS, for the Texas Pacific Railroad; 200 wood-choppers for Indiana; 10 farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED—30 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS TO leave this day; free fare; farm hands, &c., at 23 West Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Ohio; also 25 Scandinavian farm-hands. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO BELL BOYS AT CENTRAL Hotel, Market-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD, SMART SOBER MEN FOR city, and 6 for country. Light work and good pay. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND ENERGETIC MAN to travel for a stationary house. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A POOR WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND a Christian family that would adopt a healthy babe 1 month old as their own. Can be seen at 33 Huron-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD BROKEN ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, pistols; old gold and silver. At BARTLETT'S, 346 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 East Madison-st., or 80 East Harrison-st.

OFFICE FITTINGS—WE SELL OFFICE DESKS OF all kinds, and fit up offices, banks, &c.; furnish drawings for same. Work warranted and at reasonable rates. Give us a call. R. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 443 and 445 Wabash-av., 42 to 46 Peck-court.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COPY OF THE Encyclopædia Brittanic, in good condition. Please address A 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING SMALL CAPITAL who wish to make money quick. Good patent-rights wanted. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE PLANS FOR TASTY suburban dwellings to cost from $2,500 to $5,000; also contractors to bid for the erection of several such houses. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENT WANTED—A PARTY TO TAKE THE agency of a line of goods for an old-established Eastern house. Business lucrative and permanent, and offers a rare chance to the right man. The goods are well introduced here, but a change in the management has been decided upon. Capital or credit necessary. Address V 10, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR CHAMber's Encyclopædia and Book of Days, Webster's Dictionary, Thomas' Biographical Dictionary, Gazetteer of the World, and other publications by J. B. Lippincott & Co. For terms call on or address C. S. BURROWS, 150 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—FOR several articles of universal utility. We can pay 100 to 200 per cent and guarantee fast sales on small profits. Samples to country free. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—THE BEST THING FOR agents in the market; demand unlimited; used in every household; profits 300 per cent. Country agents send for particulars, and 50 cents for samples. Call and examine. J. LEHMANN, 75 East Monroe-st., Room 8.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID PIECE OF PROPerty on Peoria-st., 100 feet south of Madison, to exchange for a farm, by D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 188 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, NEAR CENtral Park, or on Washington Heights, 130 acres; land near county seat, Howard County, Iowa, and 160 acres near county seat, Steel County, Minn. Will pay some money and assume some incumbrance. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR LOTS IN ALBANY, NEW York, for watches, jewelry, or fancy goods. Address F. A. CLEVELAND, city.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME CHEAP SUBURBAN LOTS to painters for a small job of painting. Room 2, 128 Fifth-av.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE TRACTS OF ILLINOIS land and farms for stocks of goods and city property. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st., Room 1.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, house and lot in Kansas City, and two improved farms near the city, having timber and living water. Apply to A. PATTERSON, Room 13, Nixon's Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FIVE MILES from Court House, for house and lot or house to be removed. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—CARPETING IN EXCHANGE FOR good board. Address V 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A FINE IMPROVED farm, 8 miles from Topeka, Kan., for merchandise. Value, $8,000. Address G Z W, Clifton House.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st. Branch Office, 873 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 29 South Desplaines-st., 367 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 225 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 8, 147 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address F. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 398 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL FOR family of four. References required. Call to-day. 58 Myrick-av.

WANTED—AT 53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., BEtween Madison and Washington, a girl to do general housework; none but a good one need apply.

WANTED—AT THE MASSASOIT HOUSE, OPPOsite the Michigan Central depot, a first-class female cook.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework in small family. 399 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Apply at 675 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, who is a good cook, washer, and ironer. 291 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO DO CHAMBER work. Apply at 121 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS, FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies; Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans; cooks, nurse-girls, general housework. New Intelligence office, at Mrs. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av. Parties wishing to obtain such, can do so by applying at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, KITCHENmaids, etc., for two hotels, and German boy; also, helps for restaurants and private families. 251 West Polk-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, ONE WHO understands pastry and meat cooking, for first-class boarding-house; references required. 633 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE families; Swedes, Norwegians, Germans. New Intelligence Office, 883 State-st., over drug store; entrance, Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK, ALso 15 girls for all kinds of housework. Call at 130 Third-av.

WANTED—A KITCHEN-GIRL; MUST BE SCANdinavian. Apply at 15 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German preferred. Inquire at 673 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; ALSO A chambermaid, at 3 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 73 South Morgan-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOK-SEWER; NONE BUT who understand their business need apply. P. RINGER, 53 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATOR ON HOWE'S MAchines, for ladies' and gentlemen's wear; only those thoroughly competent need apply at 543 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR TRIMMING CIGARboxes, at 187 North Wells-st., in basement.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL, 13 YEARS OLD, TO take care of children and do errands; Catholic preferred. In rear of 743 South State-st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE. APPLY at 811 Wabash-av.

WANTED—WET NURSE, AT 440 WEST WASHington-st.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR OUR FASHion publications. Apply at 316 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE BOOKkeeper; quick and correct in all office work. Address, with reference, O 89, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier, by a gentleman who has had 12 years' experience in the largest manufactory of machinery in the country; best of references. Address, personally or by letter, till March 15, B K, 36 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant, etc., by a German (single), experienced, and of solid habits; willing to be useful; he is a stranger here, and has no city references. Address Z 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A GROcery store, by a young man who has had experience in the business; best of references; would go into the country. Address W 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, shipping or entry clerk; can give good reference; salary moderate. Address W 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG NORWEGIAN man, with good city references, good knowledge of the English language, and well experienced in office business, wants a situation in some office or store. Address U 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN man as assistant bookkeeper, clerk of any kind, wishing a permanent situation, has no objection to any business, and can give best city references. Address A 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods, notion, or white goods house, by a young man of experience, either as in-door or traveling salesman. Address, for three days, O 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF A good many years' experience in the millinery, fancy, or dry goods, as salesman, and is willing to travel; speaks the English and German fluently; the best of references. Address P 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PARTY WHO HAS been engaged in a large produce commission business, with 10 years' acquaintance in the city and country, wishes to make his shippers available to an established commission house, and to engage as bookkeeper or salesman. The best of city testimonials relative to industry and capacity. A moderate salary only expected. Address A 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE CITY, AS PREscription drug clerk, or to take charge of a drug store, by one having several years experience, but not understanding German. Address, for a few days, G R M, 235 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS BUSIness house, and would furnish such a house some capital. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who understands the business in general. Address 435 West Jackson-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WOULD like to engage employment as a picture-frame joiner; can fit up and cut glass; willing to go in country. Address G. BUCKMAN, 249 East Kinzie-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG Swede, to work on a farm; understands all kinds of work. Apply at 142 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for a wholesale grocery house. Address for three days A 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO solicit orders and collect in city or country; speaks German and English. Address V 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SCOTCHMAN WISHES a situation as foreman with any contractor, on railway or sewerage work. Address W 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COLlector well posted in all kinds of general business; outside man for commission house or collector preferred; best of references. K 93, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN woman, who is used to taking care of children and sewing. Call up-stairs, in 24 Sedgwick-court, cor. Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID. Call or address 124 Henry-st., near Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, IN A respectable private family, where there is another girl. Please call at 71 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a private family; willing to help take care of children or do plain sewing or chamber work, or to do dining-room work. Call at 115 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman from Philadelphia, to do second work; well recommended. Call for 3 days at 663 Jefferson-st., near Eighteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY, WITH EXPErience in every kind of embroidery, wishes work for some large store for the spring and summer. Address V 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker from Canada, as seamstress and lady's maid in a private family; highest testimonials. Address A 80, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Eastern lady worthy of a comfortable home, competent of taking charge of house for a middle aged gentleman, widower preferred. No objection to one or two children. Would go out of city. Good reference given and required. Address, stating full particulars, A 84, Tribune office, for three days.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED person, as nurse to one or two children; can make their clothes. No objection to travel. Address S, 270 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG lady to do copying at home; can give first-class city references. Address P 71, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, CHIcago Fire, House, Great Western, Equitable, and Germania Insurance Co.'s claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$15,000 OF PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES amply secured; a good investment; one note of $8,000, and two of $3,500 each. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 11.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 9 per cent; also money to loan on bonds, stocks, etc. Room 17, 146 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, 3 to 5 years' time. McKINNON & MARSH, 161 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 219 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 9 per cent; also money to loan on miscellaneous bonds, stock, &c. Room 17, 146 East Madison-st.

SECURED AND FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL paper bought at Room 3, 138 East Madison-st., by DERRICK & HULBURD, Brokers.

WANTED—$8,500 FOR IMPROVING REAL EState, on which a mortgage will be given. Property is worth now double the amount wanted. Address V 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 ON GOOD IMPROVED CITY real estate, for a term of years; abstract complete. W. T. CUSHING & CO., 53 Central Union Block, Madison and Market-sts.

$7,500 REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO. CERTIFIcates for sale, by Citizens' Bank of Chicago, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS—$10,000 on inside improved property in Chicago. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON LONG TIME; $500 ON short time. A. S. PALMER & CO., 97 Washington-st., Room 17.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORT-HAND WRITERS ARE NOW EARNING from $15 to $30 per day. A class will form at 314 Park-av. on Monday evening. All interested should attend. No charge for first night.

FOREIGN.

Further Details of the Ministerial Crisis in England.

Disraeli Sent for by the Queen to Form a Cabinet.

He Asks for Time for Consultation---Speculations as to His Action.

A Speck of War Between England and Mexico.

The Carlist Insurrection in Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 13.—The London *Times* says: "The Cabinet will probably resign to-day, and Disraeli will be called by the Queen to form a new Ministry, in which event Parliament will be dissolved, and general elections ordered before July." The *Post* says: "The Government has not determined whether it will resign or dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. The vote on Gladstone's bill was a great surprise to the Cabinet and the Liberal members of the House. The latter are desirous of upholding the Ministry by a vote of confidence. The Conservatives are unwilling to accept the responsibility of a dissolution of Parliament. The session of the House to-day is regarded with anxiety."

LONDON, March 13.—Lord Granville, in the House of Peers, stated that the Cabinet resigned because of the adverse vote on the Irish University bill, and asked for an adjournment, which was agreed to.

Mr. Gladstone, on rising in the House of Commons to announce the resignation of the Government, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. When he had informed the House of the resignation, and its acceptance by the Queen, he moved that the sitting be adjourned until Monday. He added that when that day arrived, should the public interests require it, he would ask for a further adjournment. The announcement was received in perfect silence.

Mr. Gilpin gave notice that on the resumption of the sitting he would move the following:

That the vote of Wednesday last on the Irish University bill was not and is not intended to be a declaration or an expression of a want of confidence in the Government, and the House takes the earliest opportunity of expressing its confidence in the general policy of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. Gilpin's motion was received with cheers, and the House adjourned until Monday.

Disraeli to-day received a summons from the Queen, and immediately proceeded to Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, March 13—10 p. m.—Rumors were in circulation in the evening papers of the formation of a Coalition Ministry, but no one puts any confidence in them. If, however, say the papers, Disraeli fails to strengthen his party in Parliament by the adoption of a concurrent educational endowment, he will attempt to organize a party similar in form to that in the French Assembly, known as the "Centre."

Personal friends of Gladstone express doubts whether he will ever again take office.

LONDON, March 13.—Midnight—Disraeli waited on the Queen to-day, and was requested to form a new Government. He gave Her Majesty no definite answer, and begged for time for consultation with his friends, of whom several were abroad. The Queen acceded, and Disraeli immediately forwarded telegrams to Lords Derby, Cairns, and Cairnarson. Until answers arrive it will be impossible to foretell the course of events. The greatest uncertainty prevails. The Conservative leaders object to take office, while their party is in the minority of ninety in the House of Commons.

A report prevailed to-night in the lobbies of Parliament, and is generally credited, that Disraeli, on Monday, will inform the Queen that he is unable to form a Government, and will advise Her Majesty to call upon Earl Granville to preside over a Provisional Cabinet until July, when a dissolution of Parliament should be ordered.

Gladstone's supporters declare that Lord Granville will positively decline such a position, and that Disraeli, having brought about the Government's defeat, must take the responsibility.

If Disraeli ultimately declines the task of creating a Cabinet, it is probable an appeal, which both parties hesitate to initiate, will be made to the country.

The Ministers decided at their first meeting yesterday to resign, but held a second meeting for the adoption of a formal resolution to that effect. From the moment the result of the division on the Irish University bill was announced, Gladstone never wavered in his determination to resign.

Gilpin was to have given notice of his motion for a vote of confidence before the Ministerial statement was made, but the Premier, rising quickly, anticipated him, and it is believed that the motion, coming when it did, was out of order, can not be entertained, and will have no effect.

World Special.

LONDON, March 13.—Disraeli, while riding through Westminster, to-day, was enthusiastically cheered by the populace. Owing to dissensions among the Conservatives, he will, however, probably refuse to take office.

The Queen has sent for Earl Granville, who is now endeavoring to form a Cabinet.

Herald Special.

LONDON, March 13.—Disraeli has not accepted office, nor definitely declined. He is waiting the arrival of Lord Derby before finally answering.

There appears to have been an understanding between the disaffected Liberals and Tory party. The latter had given out, to secure the greatest amount of opposition to the bill, that its defeat should not occasion the accession of the Tories to office. Some of the Conservative leaders certainly rallied the hesitating Liberals to oppose the bill, on the assurance that a Tory Ministry would be impossible. Consequently these leaders, such as Lord Carenarvon, Gathorne-Hardy, and the Marquis of Salisbury resolutely refused to accept the office. The Conservative party is thus divided on the safety and expediency of venturing to govern with a Parliament largely hostile on general principles, although in accidental harmony on this particular measure. Should this continue, the Conservatives will maintain their present attitude.

Gladstone will probably be invited to continue in office during the session and order an early dissolution. It is more probable, however, that the Tories will reconsider their promises, and make an attempt to govern, counting on getting safely through the session by only bringing up the necessary business bills, and not venturing on any measure involving a difference of principles.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., March 13.—The work of the Ontario Legislature is drawing near a close. All the heavy business of the session is over, save the consideration of the Government scheme for settling the municipal loan fund debts and the distribution of the surplus, which will, in all probability, occupy the most of next week. An effort is being made to close with the end of next week.

The City of Hamilton will adopt the fire-alarm telegraph system.

Bawden, who robbed the American Express Company at St. Catharines of $10,260, is being followed by a detective in Ohio.

Numerous robberies have occurred here lately, a few of which have been on the highway.

Further particulars of the Manitoba outrage are contained in a special dispatch to the *Globe* under date of Fort Garry, 11th: "The mobbing of the Speaker of the Assembly, Dr. Bird, is still the chief topic here. For a week before there were rumors that Parliament would be turned out of doors, a la Cromwell, because they had refused to meet the views of a section regarding the incorporation of Winnipeg. The bill having come back from the Upper House with a clause added, injuriously affecting the public revenue, the Speaker, Dr. Bird, ruled it out. For this, it is supposed, he was mobbed on the 7th inst. The manner of accomplishing the disgraceful outrage was as follows: About 1 o'clock in the morning, a boy came to the Doctor's, purporting to be from the Rev. Mr. Blake, with an urgent request that the Doctor would come down to Manse. Feeling unwell, the Doctor gave the messenger a note to Dr. Cadd, requesting him to go. In an hour, the messenger returned, saying Dr. Cadd was not in, whereupon Dr. Bird got ready, though so ill that he felt he was endangering his life. They got into a cutter, which this boy brought, and drove off. Arrived opposite the Eureka House, eight or ten men ran out and stopped the cutter. One got his arm around the Doctor's throat; another gagged him by putting a piece of cotton across his mouth, and something round his throat. He felt something cold put to his head, and made an attempt to speak and struggle, but was knocked senseless. When he came to his senses, there were two or three of the gang still there, trampling on him, but they soon ran away. He remembers feeling warm tar poured upon his face and hands, and when he arrived home found himself covered with it. The Doctor feels his body much bruised, but is not seriously injured. The news of the outrage has aroused a feeling of intense indignation in the community, and it is hoped the perpetrators will be brought to justice. The Government offers a reward of $1,000 for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of some of the offenders.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 13.—The Hon. Chapleau, Solicitor-General of the Quebec Government, has been re-elected by acclamation.

A measure will be introduced during the session to make the President of the Senate an ex-officio member of the Privy Council. The address to the Governor has been passed without division. It was very non-committal.

There was no session of Parliament last night, owing to the reception given by the Countess and Earl Dufferin, the Governor-General.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 2.—The Mexican Government has made an official answer to the British note making a demand for damages in consequence of raids by the Mexicans on British Honduras. In answer, the Government says it will do everything in its power to prevent a repetition of these depredations, but refuses to entertain any proposition for damages. The Government also hopes England will not carry out the threat contained in its note to invade the territory of Mexico, should its demand not be conceded, and declares that the Republic has always observed its lawful obligations.

The *Trait D'Union* says the religious troubles are apparently reviving. A short time ago a priest, clad in the garb of his order, appeared in the streets, and protested against the enforcement liberalizing law in regard to religious worship. The Government has issued an order, however, that the law must be fully observed. Under its operation Protestantism is making rapid progress throughout the Republic. This spread of Protestantism gives great offense to the Catholic priesthood, who are using every means to prevent its growth and circumscribe its influence. The consequence of their efforts has been the occurrence of several deplorable scenes lately. Very recently a crowd of fanatics, excited to frenzy by the sermons of some priests, made an attack upon a congregation of Protestants worshiping in a church in San Luis. No one was killed, as far as known, but several were injured. The police finally dispersed the rioters. These occurrences bode misfortune in future, unless the authorities interpose at once and reestablish law and order.

A remarkable phenomenon was witnessed recently in the town of San Ignacia Sinaloa. There was quite a shower of quicksilver, fine drops of mercury falling everywhere and covering the plants. The inhabitants collected many drops to preserve as mementoes of this singular shower, and samples have been secured for scientific analysis.

SPAIN.

LONDON, March 13.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, from Spain via. Paris, says: "Gen. Nouvillas has been defeated by the Carlist chieftain Dorregaray, near Pampeluna. The Government troops attacked the Carlists on the heights of Montreal, failed to dislodge them, and were forced to retreat. They lost three commissioned officers and twenty privates killed, and twenty officers and one hundred men wounded. The Carlist loss was heavy, but the particulars have not been made known."

MADRID, March 13.—The next steamer sailing from Cadiz will take 500 reinforcements for the army in Cuba.

An express train from Madrid for Castiruela was thrown from the track by Carlists, near Villa Franca. While the train was thus disabled, the insurgents opened fire and killed the engineer, fireman, and two brakemen. The passengers and guards barricaded themselves in a neighboring house, from which they began a brisk fire of pistols and musketry. The Carlists finally took to flight, and a Government force shortly afterwards coming upon the scene set out in pursuit. The band fled towards Monte Acosta.

The *Imparcial* believes it was led by the Cure of Santa Cruz, who set fire to and destroyed four stations of the railway last Monday.

Socialist disturbances are reported in Estramadura.

The restoration of military discipline in Catadonia is difficult. The soldiers refuse to serve otherwise than as volunteers.

GERMANY.

LONDON, March 13.—The German Geographical Societies propose to send an expedition to explore the western part of Africa, and supplement the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone. A considerable sum of money has already been raised to meet the expenses of the undertaking.

FRANCE.

Herald Special.

PARIS, March 13.—On Sunday last, President Thiers sent a note to Berlin through Count Von Arnim. In it the French Government proposes to complete the payment of the third half of the fourth milliard, by the end of April and the second half by the end of July, and to further pay 250,000,000 francs and give financial guarantees for the balance, the final evacuation of French territory to begin on the 1st of September.

VERSAILLES, March 13.—The Assembly to-day adopted the constitution project reported by the Committee of Thirty. The vote stood, 411 yeas and 234 nays.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 13.—The Prince Edward's Island Legislature has been dissolved. A new election will be held on the 2d of April. The question to be submitted is the acceptance or rejection of the union proposed by the Dominion Government to the Prince Edward's Island delegates at Ottawa.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 12.—Cuban General Rubalcuba, recently captured by the Spanish troops, was executed on the morning of the 5th inst., at Puerto Principe. Several engagements with the rebels are reported in the Central Department.

Railroad News.

CAIRO, Ill., March 13.—Col. H. S. McComb, President; Gen. E. D. Frost, General Superintendent, and Gen. S. B. Reed, Chief Engineer, of the Mississippi Central Railroad, were in this city last night, on business connected with the extension of the road from Jackson, Miss., to this city. We learn that the survey on the opposite side of the Ohio River here will commence at once. Then the road will be located, and pushed forward to completion at the earliest moment.

TORONTO, March 13.—The Great Western Railroad has ceased to issue "thousand-mile" tickets.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Eastern Railway Association, composed of representatives of all the Eastern and Middle States Railroads, having for its object the settlement of a mutual course to be determined on in the cases of patents used by the several companies, is holdine a meeting here.

Fatal Runaway.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—To-day the horses in one of the wagons of the Great Eastern Circus ran off, while the procession was passing through the streets, throwing the driver, named James Barber, to the ground, and dragging him some distance. He was taken up insensible, and died in fifteen minutes. The horses dashed on up the street, running over a boy named George Zabrod, 6 years old, killing him instantly; knocked down an old man, name unknown, dislocating his shoulder, and otherwise seriously injuring him.

Serious Shooting Affray.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—At Galliopolis, O., last night, two brothers named Beall, and another man named Yost, attempted to eject a colored man named Holes from a store, who, resisting, received a pistol wound in the knee from Yost, and one in the side from one of the Bealls. The latter wound is probably fatal. Yost was arrested to-day. The Bealls escaped. All are young men respectably connected.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Dr. G. A. Doherty, Coroner of Hamilton County, Ohio, died at 1 o'clock this morning, of disease of the stomach. He had a large acquaintance, not only in this city, but throughout the State, and had occupied a number of official positions in the city and county.

DUBUQUE, March 13.—The Rev. L. D. Bixby, of the Congregational Church at Rockford, Iowa, died this evening, after three days' illness.

George C. Dean, a prominent and much esteemed citizen of Dubuque, died this morning, after a brief illness. He was one of the proprietors of the Iowa Iron Works.

The Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—Roseborough arrived at Yreka this evening from the front. Up to the time of his leaving, the Modocs had not been seen. There was hope that they would come to camp. Col. Biddle's troop of cavalry, on the opposite side of the lava bed, was reconnoitering. Canby's troops are moving. The general belief is, a fight must soon take place, although some hope Jack may reconsider and come to terms without a battle.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 13.—The land grant contest in the Legislature was virtually settled in the Senate to-day. The bill giving the St. Croix land grant to the North Wisconsin and Chicago Air Line Railroad Companies was long and sharply debated. The amendment for the construction of the road by the State was rejected—9 to 24. A motion to table the amendment was offered, and so the bill was rejected, 15 to 18, and then the bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 17 to 15, all the Senators being present, including Wagner, who has been sick for a long time. Senator O'Rourke, who offered the State bill amendment, declared he would not vote to give the grant to either of the corporations contending for it, so if the other Senators voted as today in the Assembly on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, when it comes up, it would be defeated; but enough of those who are willing the grant should lapse will vote in its favor to carry it and give it to that company. The other business to-day was as follows:

SENATE.

The Senate joint resolution for adjourning *sine die* on the 20th inst. was adopted. Senator Hiner, from the committee, introduced a bill for the payment of witnesses appearing before the Committee on Investigation of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Bills were passed to prescribe the powers, rights, and duties of towns and cities holding stock in railway companies; imposing a $500 fine on telegraph companies for neglecting the prompt payment of taxes. Assembly bills were concurred in: To prevent the careless use of firearms; to authorize incorporated villages to lay out, change, and open streets, alleys, and public squares within the same; appropriating $500 for the introduction of a better kind of fish; amending the laws authorizing the formation of town insurance companies.

ASSEMBLY.

A petition was presented for a law prohibiting the issue of free passes by railroad companies. A few resolutions of no general interest were offered and adopted; also, one in favor of the improvement of St. Croix Lake and River by removing the sandbars, snags, etc., by the General Government. The vote ordering to a third reading the bill to repeal the law exempting the lands of the West Wisconsin Railroad from taxation till 1884 was reconsidered, and the bill laid over till to-morrow. Senate bills were concurred in: For the collection of certain statistics from the Registers of Deeds and otherwise with a view of more fully equalizing the State taxes; also, providing that elections to vote aid by municipalities in the construction of railroads shall only be called on the petition of twelve resident freeholders. The Assembly refused to recede from its amendment to the bill increasing the Supreme Court Judge salaries, and a committee of conference was asked. Both LaCrosse bridge bills were passed; that for the Milwaukee & St. Paul by a vote of 58 to 31; and that for the LaCrosse and Minnesota Bridge Company unanimously. The Assembly bill for the collection of statistics of property exempt from taxation was reconsidered and amended, so as to except some classes of property now exempt, and passed.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 13.—The Legislature, in joint convention, confirmed the following appointments by the Governor: Adjutant-General, John Robertson, Detroit; Quartermaster-General, Wm. A. Throop, Detroit; Inspector-General, Luther S. Trowbridge; also, Wm. L. Smith, of Flint, vice James B. Walker, of Flint, resigned; and Irvin D. Hanscomb, of Romeo, vice Dr. George W. Fish, of Flint, term expired, for Trustees of the Michigan Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

The bill repealing the law establishing a Commissioner for Immigration for Michigan was lost by 11 to 16.

In the Senate, the bill repealing the County Superintendent's law was lost.

The House bill appropriating $75,000 for this and next year, each, for establishing a fish-culture institution, with a superintendent at $1,200, passed the House by 55 to 31.

The Hon. E. R. Miller, of Kalamazoo, read a letter from the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, Prof. Spencer F. Baird, expressing an interest in the establishment of a Fish Commission in Michigan.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 13.—In the House, yesterday, a resolution was offered instructing the Ohio Representatives in Congress to support the bill to establish a postal telegraph in the United States. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Telegraph. The Senate bill to provide that in the case of foreign mutual life insurance companies, the assets of such company shall be accepted in lieu of capital; also, to provide the manner of proceeding against such companies that have ceased to do business in Ohio, was passed. The House bill to abolish capital punishment was reported back by the majority of the Judiciary Committee without recommendation. A minority of the Committee made a report recommending the passage of the bill. The Committee have given much time to the consideration of this measure, and stand 6 opposed to, and 4 in favor of, the passage of the bill.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 13.—In the Assembly to-day, it was resolved to begin the Erie investigation immediately. While the Appropriation bill was being considered, a resolution amending the law so as to prohibit the distribution of money to academies under sectarian or denominational control was lost by a vote of 57 to 58.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—In the Senate this evening, a bill incorporating the New York Warehouse and Railroad Company was discussed. Senator Johnson denounced the bill as proposing to give the Company charge of all the railroads in New York City, the entire waterfront, with power to establish a bank, a foreign remittance agency, the lighterage business, and, in fact, unlimited privilege. The bill, notwithstanding, received progress.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 13.—In the House to-day notice was given of a bill to call a Constitution Convention. The bill to extend the time of paying taxes thirty days passed both Houses, and now goes to the Governor. A bill was introduced to the House to abolish capital punishment. The House memorial to Congress passed the Senate, asking the sale of the Hot Springs reservation.

Anti-Temperance Movement.

LAPORTE, Ind., March 13.—Under direction of the Personal Liberty Association of Indiana, a circular was sent out calling together the liquor-dealers and brewers of Northern Indiana for counsel here this evening, and representatives from the Counties of Porter, Marshall, St. Joseph, and Laporte responded, to the number of fifty. The purpose is to contest the constitutionality of the new Temperance law, which has recently gone into effect. Resolutions were adopted affirming the Indianapolis resolutions, and pledging aid to the State Association, to which the Northern Indiana Association was declared to be auxiliary. Four hundred dollars were raised on the spot, and a larger amount pledged by the delegates.

Knights of Pythias.

DAYTON, O., March 13.—The Grand Lodge of Pythias elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Venerable Patriarch, Leander Fristone, Wooster; Grand Chancellor, Adam Emerson, Cincinnati; Vice-Chancellor, James W. Sweepe, Dayton, O.; Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe, James Dowdall, Columbus, O.; Grand Banker, A. L. Harper, Cincinnati, O.; Grand Guide, J. Hale Powers, Cincinnati, O.; Grand Inside Steward, F. J. Ekor, Chillicothe; Grand Outside Steward, James A. Cochran, Ironton; Supreme Representators, R. B. Ines, Cincinnati, and Henry Lindenburg, Columbus. Cincinnati was selected for the next annual meeting in March, 1874. The contest for the prize, a beautiful banner, was won by the Columbus Lodge.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Ogle, the Philadelphia counterfeiter, was committed in default of $12,000 bail.

Madison Burke, living near Poplar Grove, Howard County, Ind., was instantly killed on Wednesday, while felling a tree.

A teachers' institute will be held at Lexington, Ill., on Thursday and Friday, April 3 and 4. Teachers will be examined during the institute and on the 5th.

Joseph J. Jagers, aged 20 years, formerly of Hawesville, Ky., was killed, yesterday, near Evansville, Ind., by the accidental discharge of his gun.

The Falls City Bank Robbery.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 13.—Developments in the Falls City Tobacco Bank robbery continues to increase the losses, which are now estimated at over $300,000, following: United States 10-40s dated March 1, 1864, and for $1,000 each, are missing, Nos. 99,901, 24,674, 28,019, 65,553, 78,189, 103,486, 72,055, 77,357, 16,634, 91,130. The bank and depositors, to-morrow, will probably offer a reward of $50,000 for the capture of the burglars and recovery of the property. The bank loses nothing, unless legal questions arising out of the affair are settled against the debtor. The bank, to-day, tendered the amount due and demanded on collaterals, as these have been stolen, but the debtor refused to pay, holding the bank responsible for the loss of the collaterals. Suit will be entered to-morrow against the debtor, and there is considerable interest in the result, as it involves probably $60,000 in a similar condition.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The Legislative Investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 13.—The Penitentiary Committee met this afternoon. Mr. Gaylord testified that Washburn tried to get the Commissioners abolished, and so did Goodspeed. Washburn declined to work the quarry because Reed owned it. Reed and Goodspeed wanted him to go to Springfield to help abolish the Board. Goodspeed told him, subsequently, that if Washburn made up with Reed it would be all right. He received word from the Commissioners last Saturday night that if he came to Springfield they had papers that would ruin his political career forever, after Bruce told Hopkins and Hopkins told him.

J. D. Leland testified to shipping fifty-four wagons to Huggins, of Bunker Hill, for $2,440, before the trade with Rosenfield.

Warden Edwards explained that he sold 100 wagons to Huggins, and shipped fifty-four when Rosenfield bought the others. Witness agreed with Rosenfield that Huggins should have the balance of the wagons at the same rate—$54. The wagons stood charged to Huggins on the books. The tires fell off the wagons when Huggins took them to St. Louis to sell. It was stated that Washburn could not get away until to-morrow.

James Watson testified that he had been connected with the Penitentiary for seventeen months. He was clerk in the store, receiving and issuing goods.

Mr. Watson, store-room clerk, testified in effect that the clothing received in September was not entered in his bill-book until Feb. 8, when it was entered in the receiving-book under date Nov. 30. Thirty-two pounds of meal was entered on Feb. 8, under the date of Jan. 31, against Reed, but other entries might have been made on the other books of the institution. The Steward told him to make the entries. Some coal cars ran from 20 to 600 pounds short, and some ran over. Discovered that the scale was out of order. A boat load of coal from Morris, said to contain 150 tons, was short 45 tons, measured by the two-bushel boxes. Some overcoats were made for outside parties, who paid for them. A copy of the account of the prison against Mr. Reed was put in evidence.

Adjourned till evening.

The Committee reassembled at 7:30. Gov. Palmer testified that on the shoe contract let to Sole & Co. a year and a half ago, depended the success of the new system. The prison was losing money by a contract previously made by the Warden. Whiting's was the highest bid, but it was deemed more profitable to let it at 52 cents to Sole & Co., who agreed to take up the prison contracts and purchase the tools, while other bidders would buy only such tools as they wanted after the Chicago fire. When all the high bidders failed, he became fully satisfied that the contract with Sole & Co. was the best. They got rid of the stock and tools. The other bids might have been good, but the one accepted, being certain it was the best in the end. From 1869 to the time that bid was let, the Penitentiary afforded nothing but disappointment. Whitney & Co. never claimed the bid that was awarded them, but that it should have been.

Cross-examined for the prosecution: The condition that the tools and stock should have been purchased was in addition to the requirement of the law. Whitney offered satisfactory security. The disputes and litigation about whether Sole fulfilled the contract did not involve the Penitentiary. Perhaps the Whitney firm did not get entire justice in the letting.

The evidence closed until morning, the Committee holding a secret session, when one of the members asked one of the prosecutors if he had reported that one of the Committee had asked money for his vote. The prosecutor answered that he might have said so, and the Committeeman gave vent to his indignation in words more forcible than elegant.

The Rummel Investigating Committee has finished its work. There will be two reports, a majority implicating Mr. Rummel, and a minority exonerating him.

FIRES.

Serious Destruction of Property in Various Places.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 13.—A fire broke out in rear of the feed store of J. W. Dent, on Market street, at about 7 o'clock p. m., and, owing to the fact that many of the surrounding buildings were frame, it soon gained in fierceness, and at one time threatened to destroy the entire city. Water could not be obtained for some time, and a strong breeze springing up, the fire swept away an entire block in two hours. The flying embers set fire to the city in different parts, but the prompt action of the citizens arrested further damage. The fine Methodist Episcopal Church and its parsonage were among the burnt buildings. The burning spire of the former, which was the highest in the city, presented a beautiful sight previous to its fall. The principal losers are the following: Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage, value $30,000, insured for $5,000; R. A. Jones, druggist; Miss Comins, milliner; J. P. Wait, grocer; J. Kugkendall, dry goods; W. H. Warne & Co., furniture; Miss Payne, milliner; Martin & Gilbert, grocers; J. F. Berry's dwelling; J. W. Deul, grain and feed store; J. W. Mathews, jeweller. It is impossible to ascertain the entire loss to-night. It is apprehended it will approximate $75,000 or $80,000, well covered by insurance.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—The large rectifying establishment of W. L. Weller & Son burned to-night. The fire caught about 8 o'clock from vapor escaping from the small columns of the still coming in contact with the blaze of a lamp, which exploded. The flames spread throughout the house almost instantaneously. The house and contents were entirely destroyed. It is said it was the best equipped distilling house in the country. About 25,000 gallons of spirits were burned. Weller's loss is estimated by himself at $55,000; insurance, $37,000, half on machinery and half on stock. The insurance is distributed as follows: $3,000 in Royal; $1,000 in State, of Missouri; $1,500 in the Old Dominion; $1,000 in the London; $4,000 in the Queen; $300, Enterprise, of Cincinnati; $2,000, Franklin, Cincinnati; $2,000, Allemania; $2,000, Kenton; $2,000, German, Louisville; $2,000, Security; $1,500, Commerce, Albany, and the rest among companies represented by the Underwriters' Board here. Weller & Son will recommence immediately, causing no delay in their business.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Private advices from Spring Valley, a village 7 miles above Xenia, on the railroad, reports that Barrett & Walters' warehouse has burned, and the fire is spreading, threatening destruction to the town. The fire started near midnight.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The National Bank, the extensive dry goods house of Lamb & Co., the *Journal* office, and ten or fifteen other buildings, constituting a large part of the business portion of Tuscola, Ill., were burned on Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at over $100,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

ASHLAND, Pa., March 13.—Ten dwellings were burned here last night. The loss is $50,000. Four persons were slightly injured.

Criminal Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, ILL., March 13.—Reuben Pollard, of Aurora, convicted of perjury, was denied a new trial, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and a day; and Samuel West, convicted of the murder of Newberry at Oswego, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life by Judge Wilcox to-day. The Court then adjourned for the term.

Railroad Accidents.

DETROIT, March 13.—Yesterday the mail train on the Grand Trunk Road jumped the track at Utica, Mich., overturning and wrecking several through cars, one of them, with thirty passengers, being completely smashed. Strange to say, no passenger was injured. The train was righted and started for Port Huron, but went off the track again twice before reaching that city.

Ocean Steamship News.

MOVILLE, March 13.—The steamship Italia, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Arrived—Steamship Westphalia, from Hamburg.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Pickwickian Meeting in the Circuit Court Room.

The Ignorance of the Chairman Renders It Farcical.

Report of the Old Board of Directors---Nomination of Officers.

The annual meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institute was held in Judge Jameson's Court-room, new City Hall, last evening. There were abunt fifty persons present. Mr. Isaac Speer called the assemblage to order, and stated that the object of coming together was to hear the reports of committees, elect members, and to nominate officers for the ensuing year. They had succeeded, after diligent search, in securing a copy of the old Constitution and By-laws, and a list of the books which were in the library. There were sixteen "old members" present—a quorum.

After spending half an hour in quibbling about who were new and who were old members, and the manner in which new members were to be elected, Mr. Prussing asked if there was a Constitution and by-laws. He thought the old Constitution ought to be readopted before anything legal could be done.

The Chairman was despotic throughout, and although clearly wrong in his decisions, only yielded when the members laughed at him. He decided that new members must be elected viva voce; but, his attention being called to the fact that the Constitution required them to be balloted for, after much hesitation he appointed two tellers, and requested that ballots be prepared.

The question as to whether there was a constitution or not was again broached, and Mr. Prussing offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Mechanics' Institute of Chicago is not acting under any constitution and by-laws, at present, as a copy of the amended constitution and by-laws cannot be produced; therefore,

Resolved, That from this time forward we act under the constitution and by-laws, of which we have a copy, adopted in 1843.

The resolution was adopted.

A gentleman inquired if it was usual for candidates who were to be balloted for to remain in the meeting while the voting was going on.

The new members were requested to retire.

The Chairman cried out vehemently, "No! No! Come back."

Mr. Newland hoped all who were to be balloted for would leave the room, and all but the "sixteen old members" went out.

Mr. Lawlor claimed it was an insult to the men who desired to become members to make them leave the room.

The Chair said he did not desire them to leave. He called Mr. Lawlor to order.

Mr. Newland moved that the Chairman vacate the chair.

The Chairman called Mr. Newland to order; he wouldn't vacate.

Mr. Cameron moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for those new members who were not objected to.

The question was not put on the motion, but the Secretary cast the ballot, and about thirty persons were declared elected.

The new members then reentered the room.

Mr. Benner then asked for the report of the letters.

The Chair said the Secretary had cast the ballot. The vote was "unanimous, except one."

Mr. Cameron had not heard the result of the vote announced.

The chair declared all voted for duly elected.

The reports of officers were called for.

Mr. Cameron, on behalf of the Board of Directors, made a verbal report. The last annual meeting was held March 23, 1868; the indebtedness was reported to be $3,715.90. The Trustee of the Institute was John M. Van Osdel, who was appointed by the Court at the instance of the Institute. Three committees had waited upon him and endeavored to learn what funds, if any, belonging to the Institute, he had in his hands, but they had been unable to obtain any information whatever. A great blunder had been made in 1868, in the election of officers, and Mr. Cameron suggested that, in the election of officers this year, while the mechanics should be represented, it was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the Institute to have the business portion of the community represented—to have men of means, who would take an interest in, and become identified with, it, and give it that moral support which was so essential to success.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Benner inquired if a motion to appoint a Committee of Five to revise the Constitution would be in order.

The Chair said it would not; that the Constitution could not be altered or amended except at the regular annual meeting, upon the request of twenty members.

A member inquired if the meeting was an annual meeting.

The Chair said it was, and then corrected himself; next Thursday night the annual meeting would be held.

Some one said that the Constitution provided that the annual meeting should be held in January.

It was moved, and the motion was agreed to, that that part of the Constitution be rescinded.

Mr. Courtney remarked that, to his mind, the proceedings had assumed the consistency of mud.

The Chair inquired if there were any motions before the house. He then called for some resolutions.

On motion, a five minutes' recess was taken.

At the expiration of ten minutes, the Chairman appointed, as the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, George C. Prussing, Ira Milimore, H. L. Fulton, Capt. Roberts, and Mr. Treadwell.

No motion for such a committee was agreed to.

Mr. Cameron tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Board of Directors. [Several voices: "Good," "Good."] He hoped others would do the same.

The Chairman said the nomination of officers were in order.

Mr. Cameron said officers could not be elected until the first Tuesday in January.

The Chairman informed him that an election was to be held next Thursday. That part of the constitution relating to the annual meeting had been rescinded.

Mr. Cameron could not see it; the meeting had no right to rescind any part of the constitution. He did not tender his resignation for buncombe, but desired to solve a seemingly chaotic difficulty.

Mr. Newland tendered his resignation as a Director, and called upon all other officers who were present to do likewise.

The Chair delivered a speech which was so hopelessly involved that it muddled the situation ten-fold. He said "the changed election was merely a by-law, and the present was the annual meeting according to the constitution of 1863, and officers were elected.

Mr. Roberts moved that a committee of three be appointed to nominate officers.

Mr. Prussing asked if the Chair was vacant.

The Chair said it was not.

Mr. Prussing wanted to know it was to be filled then.

The Chair said he was the legal presiding officer, and if he chose to resign he would, but he wouldn't then.

Mr. Newland hoped the President would resign.

The President gesticulated wildly. Resign? No, he would not. He would leave the office when his successor was elected, intending to hold on until a legal President superseded him. He was not a candidate for office, but he wanted to hand down to the mechanics of Chicago as a legacy the Mechanics' Institute.

The question was demanded on the motion to appoint a committee of three to nominate officers. Much disorder prevailed, and a division called for.

A member moved "as an amendment" that the nominations be made by the House.

The amendment was not entertained.

The Chair decided that the motion was adopted, and was about appointing the committee, when Mr. Lawlor jumped up and claimed that the motion was not agreed to.

The Chair put the motion again, and it was voted down.

Mr. Lawlor gave a history of the Institute, and attributed its downfall to the present officers.

The President corrected him; it was untrue. Mr. Lawlor was not a member of the Institute anyhow, and had no right to speak.

Mr. Lawlor did not want an office, but he desired to see harmony existing in the meeting. That could not be secured by over-riding the constitution. [Several members retired.]

Mr. Prussing asked the President if he was willing to resign next Thursday night. Only vacancies could be legally filled.

Mr. Lawlor desired men elected who would properly conduct the affairs of the institute. The mechanics did not desire to influence the election, but, objecting to a Star Chamber, desired the nominations to be made in open meeting.

The Chair said he had allowed the members to talk long enough, and they must quit.

Mr. Cameron presented the following:

The undersigned members of the Mechanics' Institute request the appointment of a committee of five to revise the constitution and by-laws, the same to be presented at the next meeting of the Institution.

This was signed by twenty "legal members."

The Chair remarked that *now* the question was before the house; that was just what he had been trying to get at for some time. He appointed as a committee Messrs. Cameron, Roberts, Thayer, Millimore, and Prussing.

It was moved that a committee of five be appointed to nominate officers, to be voted for next Thursday evening.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee was thus constituted by the meeting: Prussing, Lawlor, Treadwell, Roberts, and Benner.

The Chair announced that there would be a recess of ten minutes for refreshment.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

President—Thomas B. Bryan.
First Vice-President—George C. Prussing.
Second Vice-President—Cornielius Price.
Recording Secretary—T. Roberts.
Corresponding Secretary—E. P. Treadwell.
Financial Secretary—John McAvoy.
Treasurer—M. A. Thayer.
Board of Directors—Robert Clark, Thomas E. Courtney, H. L. Fulton, A. J. Corrigan, Ira Miltemore, James Hollingsworth.
Librarian—William Parker.

The Chairman said between now and the annual meeting, as many tickets as were deemed necessary could be made up; but on Thursday night next the question would be who can vote.

The meeting then adjourned until next Thursday evening.

THE NOVEL.

Lecture by Prof. Swing at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church Last Evening.

The most popular lecture yet given in the Star Course was delivered to a full house last evening, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, by Prof. Swing, on "The Novel." The speaker, whose entrance was greeted with hearty applause, said:

Although the world has, for a hundred years or more, been smiling at the clergy for their disposition to begin each discourse with the history of creation, yet, after this long smile, it is necessary often to go back and find the source of whatever stream is flowing at our feet. Each branch of literature rises in some peculiar attribute of human character. The fact of society makes necessary a literature of the law. Theological literature rises in the mountains of Natural Religion, and thence flowing down into the broad valleys of Protestantism or Romanism, and sweeping through those districts, empties at last into the New Testament beyond the limits of this century.

The literature we call history is the result of human memory. When the brute dies he takes his world with him. His successor begins the world anew. When man dies his successor remembers where his father left off. This remembrance is history. Thus all wisdom is justified of her children. In such a world the novel meets us, and, with a smile asks us if we can tell the reason of her existence.

If you will journey through the old civilized times and ages, you will perceive here and there in galleries, in temples, in palaces, in old homes of Cicero or Demosthenes, a beautiful human head in marble or gold, or painted upon canvass. The forehead is not high. The hair waves slightly across it, and is heavy and rich. The eye is not so full of philosophy as of soul. The cheek, the nose, the mouth, the neck, the shoulders are the final conclusion of all study as to the beautiful. Homer called this image Andromache. Sophocles called it Antigone. The Greeks called it Aphrodite. The Romans Minerva. Dante beheld it as Beatrice. The Bible built a paradise for it, and called it Eve. Of that phenomenon called the Novel, this beautiful creature is the satisfactory explanation and ample apology. But by the word cause we mean only the great central motive or impulse, or the golden thread which gives beauty to the fabric without making up the whole of the warp or woof. Here the speaker showed the influence of woman in society, and then went on to say the whole world of art and letters rests upon a basis of sentiment, and the novel is only an exhalation rising like a mist from this sentimental sea. The great Hindoo world produced a system of morals, and accomplished something in the sciences, but reached no romance, because woman had not yet been permitted to reveal her soul; but when the better days of Greece came, she spread her wings, and became an angel of good, and the novel sprang up into life. Allusions were made by the speaker here to Greek plays which were only novels in verse, and then said, when the idealism of the classics declined romance became a silly ode of Horace or love song of Abelard. Woman does not compose the subject-matter of the novel. Politics, arts, religion, landscape, customs, pass along in splendid pageantry within the book. One atmosphere envelops it, called Eve, or Evangeline, or Lucille. The name changes but the fascination is perpetual. While Madame Recamier lived, scholars, generals, emperors, clergymen, convened at her house to discuss literature, science, art, theology, peace, and war. Not that Madame Recamier ever said anything valuable, or loved anyone deeply, but because the banner of her beauty and friendship was a flag good to inspire the soul. She having died, the men met no more, not that truth had been exhausted, but because the heart had been emptied of a charming entanglement.

Each novel has its hero, indeed, but it is not possible for the masculine face to shed light holy enough to illumine such a world as we now contemplate. Art has never spent much time over the masculine face. It has painted Minervas and Zenobias and Eves, but when it has come to man it has generally produced a Hercules, and furnished him with a club.

Having shown that woman is priestess at the altar of fiction, the speaker passed on to show that the more the novel makes of woman only a thread to bind to other cases, the greater the book. The sensation novels are only the development of a courtship amid difficulties. They are genius employed in putting off a wedding until the intervening obstacles in the shape of poison and Indians and bandits have made history enough to furnish copy for a volume. Then comes a wedding or a funeral.

A Richter gathers up in his Titan all the best thoughts he had upon life. Auerbach had drawn on the liberty of America, the greatness of Franklin and Lincoln. Manna is a girl by whose side we sit in Villa Eden, while Auerbach teaches all his ideas to our soul. In Dickens the poor men, the outraged children of earth, come up to a just judge and find redress. In Thackeray the world is subjected to a hydrostatic pressure that reveals the weak places in the material of which men men and women are made. In George MacDonald religion is restated.

In all the walks of life there are two styles, the high and the low. The wit of Cervantes is high, of Rabelais low. In the realm of fiction, as elsewhere, there is the black and the white. The novel of the low school bears the same relation to the ideal type that the drama of poor Adah Isaacs Menkens sustains to the impersonations of Madame Ristori and Edwin Booth.

It is the combined voices of civilization that wake up the human heart. The tree that would grow well must have light and air all around it. If the pulpit presumes that it can move the world, let it but try itself upon Africa and New Zealand, and it will be glad to come back to sinners that have read Homer and Shakespeare. Editors do not like the natural wild man, but would rather hurl their wisdom at a hundred thousand subscribers who have read the New Testament and belong to some honest church. Thus all the branches of thought help each other.

The question, who should read novels, is the same as the inquiry, who should read poems or see pictures. Novels of simple love, nobody. Novels of varied truth, everybody. Narrow men about to dry up and blow away should especially devote a few hours each week to Middlemarch or Lucile.

The confirmed novel-reader and the confirmed novel-hater are equally frail. In a world of science, history, art, and religion, to be the slave of the novel, is an insult to the soul. The best rule is, love all good and all beauty.

Drawing too near anything is fanaticism. It is the eclipse of the broad sky in favor of a candle. Be slave of nothing, but master of all. In a hill-country the heart wishes to go to the summit, that the varied beauty may all lie beneath the feet. In music, stand not too near the bass lest the soprano beyond cannot get the waves of her song into thy sense. Stand not too near the soprano, lest the gentler alto cannot weave her humbler enchantment around thy willing spirit, but in the twilight that transforms mortal into angelic tones push them all away from thy shore in their garlanded boat, and then, when out on the stream, they are all equally near and far; to thee waiting upon the bank the four voices will come blended into one harmony, and far into the night shall fill thy heart with joy and pensiveness that the world is so beautiful and life so short.

DETROIT.

The City Park Bill—Indignation of the People—Attempt of a Convict to Escape.

DETROIT, March 13.—Great indignation exists here at the passage of the bill by the Legislature fixing the Detroit park beyond the eastern limits of the city, without permitting a popular vote here. It is generally regarded as a "job" in the interest of land-holders, and means will be taken to block their game.

Yesterday, James Wilson, a burglar from Chicago, was sentenced by the Recorder to ten years' imprisonment for burglary in this city, and was on his way to jail when a young man, Louis Smith, handed him a package. Wilson immediately threw the contents of the package into the eyes of the officer in charge, and fled, but was captured. His pal, who furnished the snuff, was arrested to-day.

FORT WAYNE.

Township Irregularity—Mysterious Arrest.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 13.—The case of John G. Muir, Trustee of this township, who has been on trial before the County Commissioners for alleged frauds in his report, has developed into one of much importance, and the Commissioners have reserved their decision for a day or two, so that they can examine the vouchers.

A man was arrested here to-night, in accordance with the following dispatch from Burlington, Iowa: "Arrest Israel Eppstein and hold him for requisition." No particulars.

Killed His Father.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 13.—Last Sunday morning, Ezra Clever, about 18 years old, near Nolynn Station, Hardin County, remonstrated with his father for choking a younger brother. The old man seized a shovel to strike him, when Ezra struck him on the head with a board, injuring him so badly that he died the same evening.

Murderer Convicted.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 13.—The third trial of Dr. M. Lewis Belden, of Stoughton, Wis., for the murder of Thomas Olsen, March 4, 1871, was concluded at Monroe, Wis., last evening, the jury returning a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. Olsen was the second man Belden had murdered, and his escaping with so light a punishment causes much dissatisfaction.

The Isle of Shoals Fiend.

PORTLAND, Me., March 13.—Wagner, the alleged murderer, was brought from Saco to-day and lodged in the Portland Jail. A demonstration against him was made by the railroad laborers at the depot, which was resisted by the officers, who quickly moved him to a safe distance.

Shipwreck—Five Men Drowned.

NEW YORK, March 13.—It is reported from Boston that the schooner Ceres sunk near Baker's Island lights yesterday, and all aboard, five men, were drowned.

MARRIAGES.

KELLOGG—DEWOLF—By Rev. J. F. Yates, March 11, Mr. Milo G. Kellogg and Miss M. Frances DeWolf, at the residence of the bride's father, G. DeWolf, 167 Vincennes-av.

BRAUN—GIBBS—In this city, on Thursday, March 13, at their future residence, Thomas Braun and Caroline Gibbs.

BIGELOW—PIER—In this city, March 12, by Rev. James Harrison, Mr. Loyal H. Bigelow and Mrs. Mary E. Pier, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

ALBEE—At Blue Island, March 13, of scarlet fever, Mary Albee, daughter of the late Cyrus P. and Harriet Albee, aged 9 years and 7 months.
☞ Kansas papers please copy.

KEEGARD—March 13, 1873, at 324 West Taylor street, Adeline Fourmier, wife of George Keegard, aged 2[illegible] years.

Funeral in carriages to Calvary Cemetery, at the late residence, at 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday.
☞ Buffalo, Albany, and New York papers please copy.

STARR—March 12, at his late residence, in Glencoe, Ill., Dr. John F. Starr, aged 49 years.

The funeral will leave Glencoe at 2:35 p. m., by train, for Rosehill Cemetery, on Saturday, 15th inst. Friends invited to attend without further notice.
☞ Hamilton, Ont., papers please copy.

PARSONS—On the 13th inst., at 7 a. m., Grace Parsons, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. Dike, 29 Fulton street.

Funeral at half-past 1, Sunday, from Cathedral, corner Washington and Peoria streets. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

AUCTION SALES.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,500,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 13, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 113 La Salle-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF
Fine Furniture, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Pianos, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, March 15, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
At Salesroom 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Consisting of Plush, Hair Cloth, Rep, and Terry Parlor Suits, Walnut and Oak Marble-Top Chamber Suits, Marble-Top Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, and Hall Trees, Carved Walnut Stands, Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets, Lounges, Ottomans, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Lace Curtains, French Plate Mirrors, Chinaware, Glassware, Bedding, Table Cutlery, Steel Engravings, &c.

Also, at 11 o'clock, THREE PIANO-FORTES.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,

The Consignees say, "Sell our stock of fine furniture at auction, that we manufactured for your private salesroom."

Household Goods of Every Description,

Office-Desks, Show-Cases, French and German Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Wardrobes, Sewing-Machines, English W. G. Crockery and Rockingham Ware, 100 pairs English Bowls and Ewers, 100 cases of Sun-Burner Chimneys, 50 rolls of Wove Carpet, to close.

Open Buggies and Express Wagons at 10 o'clock.
Piano Fortes.
Sale on three floors.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 15, AT 9½ A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.
GOOD FURNITURE, AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
782 West Madison-st.,
Friday, March 14, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,
CONSISTING OF

Black Walnut Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Sale positive and without reserve.

EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers,
Offices, 147 West Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
New and Second-hand Furniture, &c.,
Saturday, March 15, at 9½ o'clock. Also, Oil Paintings, Chromos, Show Cases, Cigars, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.

HAVENS & CO.,
Will sell at 63 South Canal-st., Saturday, March 15, at 10 a. m., the
HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS OF TWO FAMILIES
DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING.
Also, an 8,000 lb. PLATFORM SCALE.
Also, a lot of NEW FURNITURE, DESKS, SAFE, HARNESS, CHROMOS, ETC.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.